



00110267

ADM
352.840954
Ind/Rep
110267



00110267

Digitized with financial assistance from



HT Parekh
FOUNDATION

An Initiative by



WITH YOU, RIGHT THROUGH

on 27 November, 2018

SELECTIONS

FROM THE



Records of the Government of India,
HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. CXLIII.

110267

ac

REPORTS ON PUBLICATIONS ISSUED AND REGISTERED
IN THE SEVERAL PROVINCES OF BRITISH
INDIA DURING THE YEAR 1876.

ADM

B. 840951

Published by Authority.

24/Rep

110267

SIMLA:

GOVERNMENT CENTRAL BRANCH PRESS.

1878.



CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
From Bengal, No. 1574, dated 5th June 1877	1
„ Madras, „ 315, „ 16th August 1877	5
„ Bombay, „ 512, „ 18th April 1877	13
„ North-Western Provinces, No. 257L-20A, dated 7th March 1877 . . .	21
„ Punjab, No. 462S, dated 29th August 1877	27
„ Central Provinces, No. 2051-96, dated 25th May 1877	36
„ Oudh, No. 573A, dated 7th April 1877	37
„ Mysore and Coorg, No. 11724-G53, dated 17th February 1877 . . .	43
„ British Burma, No. 651-17, dated 29th March 1877	46
„ Assam, No. 79GR, dated 16th February 1877	48
„ Hyderabad, No. 23B, dated 7th July 1877	49



ANALYSIS OF PUBLICATIONS.



BENGAL.

No. 1574, dated Calcutta, 5th June 1877.

From—H. H. RISLEY, Esq., Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Dept.

IN continuation of this Government letter No. 1422 of the 16th May 1876, I am directed to submit herewith a return of publications received in the Bengal Library during the year 1876, prepared in the form prescribed by the Government of India in Circular No. 10—707 of the 26th April 1875.

REPORT ON THE BENGAL LIBRARY FOR 1876.

DURING the year ending the 31st December 1876, 1,512 books and pamphlets were received into the Bengal Library. In this number are included serial numbers of magazines and periodicals. The relative proportions of each class may be seen by a reference to the form annexed.

Among *Biographical* works in English may be noticed a Collection of Portraits of eminent men in Bengal, edited by Rámchandra Ghosh, with short sketches of the lives of Rájás Rámamohan Roy and Sir Rádhákántadéb Báhadur, K.C.S.I., the Honorables Sambhunáth Pandita, Prasannakumár Tagore, and Anukulchandra Mukerji, Officiating Judge of the Calcutta High Court; Bábus Dwarkanath Tagore, Matilál Shil, Rámgopal Ghosh, and Mr. Michael Madhusudan Datta, Barrister-at-Law, well known for his poems and dramas in Bengali. Another book of this class contains brief memoirs of the Bishops of Calcutta, Middleton, Heber, Turner, Wilson, and Cotton, by the Revd. Mr. Bromehead.

Dramas show a decrease of 18 this year below the past, amounting only to 68 original works. This may probably be owing to the passing of the Dramatic Performance Bill, against which the natives from the North-West and Bengal especially raised their voices. A few are worth more than a passing notice. Most of them are based on Hindu mythology, and some on the extraordinary occurrences of the year,—such as the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and the release of Nabín, who had murdered his wife. Others are descriptive of love affairs. The following may also be mentioned :—*Ekéi-balé-Bángali-Sáheb*; or, This is called a Bengali Gentleman, by Gírigobardhan. It relates to the successful competition of a Bengali in the examination for the Civil Service; and endeavours to remove the prejudices of orthodox Hindus regarding loss of caste from crossing the sea. The "*Bángali Báboo*," a farce written by Kedárnáth Gánguli, points out the social retrogression of the educated natives, with a view to root out existing social evils. Another drama, deserving notice for its pathos and style, is one written

by Radhánáth Háldár, and called "*Shaibya Sundarí*;" it is a historical drama in 4 acts, describing the successful test which Rájá Harishchandra underwent at the hands of the Rishi Bishwamitra, and the consequent restoration of his kingdom. "*Saulát-i-Alamgírí*," by Syad Abul Fazl Fayáz, is the name of the first Urdu drama published under the rule of the British in India. It relates to the rebellion of the Maharattas and their punishment by Alamgír.

Amongst the 16 original works of Bengali *Fiction*, there are four which may deserve some notice, viz., "*Adbhut-luko-churi*;" or, The Wonderful Game of "Hide and Seek," Part I, by Bénímádhav Basu; a tale of the marriage of two females, in whose characters virtue and vice are brought into contact. *Gupta-lipi*, Parts I and II, by Suréndralál Shom; comprising incidents relative to a private letter said to have been found in the possession of the editor of a newspaper and its consequences, and the subsequent abduction of his daughter. *Ranachandi*, by Háránchandra Ráhá, a historical tale of Cachár, describing the invasion of that country by the Rájá of Nabadwip, and subsequent incidents of no importance. *Saralá*, a religious love tale, the incidents of which are supposed to have occurred during the mutiny near Manipore, where the heroine received the religious instructions of one Mrs. Hamilton and was baptized. A work of fiction designed for educational purposes is compiled by Shashibhushana Mukerji, and called *Upanyás Muktábalí*, or, a Collection of Pearls of Stories. In Bengali-Musalmáni there are some works of fiction comprising the usual love and fairy tales.

In *History*, one of the best historical original works in Bengali has been written by Kailáshchandra Singha, and is called "*Tripurár Itibritta*;" or, Annals and Chronicles of Tipperah, containing a detailed account of the place, a geographical table, and a list of *sardárs* and the different classes of society. In English, "*Traces of the Ancient Aryans*" has been written by Amritakrishna Basu. In Sanskrita we have Bálmiki and his *Times*, gleaned from the great epic poem of the Rámáyana by Praphullachandra Banerji.

In *Language* there are the usual primers, one new Bengali grammar, and a very useful pocket dictionary by Durgácharan Gupta, containing 17,000 words; and an "Easy Book of Derivation" in English, by Pyárlál Shom. The very comprehensive dictionary, *Báchashpatya* in Sanskrit, continues to be published.

In *Law* only one original book called the *Byabasthá bigyán*; or, Manual of Jurisprudence, in Bengali, by Gobindachandra Basák, has been published during the year.

Under the head of *Medicine* there are several Bengali works on Anatomy, *Materia-Medica*, and General Medicine; but the one worth prominent mention is the *Chíkítsá Kalpadrumah*, two numbers of which have been published during the year, profusely illustrated with wood engravings, and compiled by that already well known author Jadunath Mukerji, L.M.S. The treatment of leprosy by *gurjon* oil, by Surgeon-Major F. Dugall, M.D., appears in English.

Amongst the *Miscellaneous* works in Bengali, those deserving of notice are "*Bangér-purbba-o-bartamán-abasthá*;" or, the Former and Present Condition of Bengal, by Hakehánd Ghatákhurámani;

being a paper read by Bholánáth Chakrabartí at the Temperance Meeting at Midnapore in July 1875. "Bhisham-Samasya ;" or, a Difficult Problem ; being a treatise with reference to a meeting held at the house of Raja Kamalkrishna, with a view to restore to caste those Brahmins who had crossed the sea to go to England. A history of the Hindu or Presidency College, by Rajnarayana Basu. Káyastha Kaustubha ; or the Valuable Gem of the Kayasthas, by the late Gurucharan Majumdár ; containing a history of the class, with proofs of their belonging to the Kshetriya tribe and of their right to wear the Brahminical thread. A Discourse on a Historical Investigation of the Age in which Panini, Katyana, and Ratanjali lived ; by Rajanikanta Gupta. Sabhyatar-bhinna-murti ; or, a Different Form of Civilization ; being a comparison between ancient and modern civilization in India, and that now existing in modern Europe, by Anandachandra Mitra. Sabhyatar Itihás, Part I ; or, the History of Civilization, by Shri Krishnadas ; treating of the gradual progress of man from the primitive state through the various stages of civilization. Sambandhanirnaya ; or, Determination as to the relationship existing between the different classes ; compiled by Lalmohan Bhattacharjya. There are also eight separate pamphlets written on the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. Ten useful reading books for schools have been printed during the year, and no less than 23 keys to the current school books in use. In English, the famous anonymous Black Pamphlet on the famine of 1874. The Aryan Witness, by Revd. Dr. Banerji ; corroborating biblical history and the Christian doctrine on the testimony of Aryan scripture. Essay on Female Emancipation, by Purnachandra Mitra, B.L. Hand-book to Calcutta, by W. Newman and Co. How St. John's Church was built, by Revd. C. B. Lewis. Remarkable Criminal Trials in Bengal, by H.R. Fink. Zesana Work, its Origin and Progress, by Mrs. C. B. Lewis.

In *Philosophy*, besides six original works in Sanskrita, there is one in English by Edward Brown, M.D. ; being a treatise in refutation of the popular belief of the human soul, philosophically and scripturally argued.

In *Poetry*, there are, as usual, sonnets on the current events of the day, of which ten celebrate the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The following may be noticed on account of their style :— Abakash-gatha ; or, Songs for Leisure Hours on different subjects, by Bijayakrishna Basu. Abasar Sarojini ; or, the Water-lily of the Leisure Hour ; containing verses written during the author's leisure hours, by Rajkrishna Raya. Asha Kanan ; or, the Wilderness of Hope ; an allegorical poem intended to pourtray the emotions of the mind, and written by Hemchandra Banerji, who is considered to be the best living poet in Bengal. Ratnabali ; a love story by Bhubanmohini Debi, a clever Hindu lady who has evinced much poetical taste in other compositions. Sura-pisachi ; or, the Demon of Drink, by Umeschandra Banerji ; treating of the evil effects of drink. Surdhani-Kabya ; or, Poems on the Ganges, Part II, by the late Dinabundhu Mitra ; describing the course of the Ganges from its source to the Bay of Bengal. This is written in a highly poetical style. Several songs and sonnets for schools and educational purposes have likewise been printed and published in Bengali.

In English we have that excellent work of Miss Taru Dutt, a Sheaf Gleaned in French Field.

In *Politics* only one work has been published—Our Land Revenue Policy in Northern India, by C. J. Connell, B.C.S.

In *Religion* (Hindu), one book deserves notice, called Pushpánjali, or, a Handful of Flowers, Part I., by Bhudeba Mukerji; giving a history of Hinduism as gathered from the Puranas. In the Christian religion a book has been written by John Macgowan, comparing the arguments against Emanuel Sweedenborg, S.R.M.S., C.M.A., with the sacred writings.

In *Science*, those deserving notice in Bengali are,—the Tantra-kosh, by Saurindramohan Tagore; containing a record of musical instruments. A Manual of Chemistry, by Mahendranath Chatterji; and two works on Gymnastics; besides the usual school books. In Sanskrita, the Kamandaki; or, Elements of Polity, by Kamandaka Pandita.

Of Bengali *Magazines* and *Periodicals* four have during the year died out, among which was the Banga-darshana, a very popular and well written work, by Bankimchandra Chatterji. Their places, however, have been amply supplied by others, amongst which are the Byabasayi; or, the Trader; a very useful monthly journal on agriculture, commerce, and manufacture, by Shrinath Datta, an undergraduate of London.

In *English* the Madrasah Club Budget, edited by members of the Madrasah Literary and Debating Club, made its first appearance, and promises well.

Table of Books received into the Bengal Library during the year 1876.—Total 1,512.

No.	SUBJECTS.	Books published in English and other (European) languages.	Books published in the vernacular languages spoken in the Province.	Books published in Indian classical languages.	Books published in more than one language.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Biography ...	3	7	1	...	Vide separate report.
2	Drama ...	10	65	2	...	
3	Fiction ...	1	35	...	...	
4	History ...	5	17	...	1	
5	Language ...	2	56	37	16	
6	Law ...	14	5	...	7	
7	Medicine ...	10	61	2	8	
8	Miscellaneous ...	136	314	26	31	
9	Philosophy ...	1	1	6	...	
10	Poetry ...	7	193	16	20	
11	Politics ...	1	...	...	...	
12	Religion ...	32	150	16	73	
13	Science (Mathematical)...	7	38	1	...	
14	Science (Natural and others)	17	46	6	9	
15	Travels and Voyages ...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...		246	988	113	165	

*Table of Books received into the Bengal Library during the year 1876—
(contd.)*

No.	SUBJECTS.	Books published in English and other (European) languages.	Books published in the vernacular languages spoken in the Province.	Books published in Indian classical languages.	Books published in more than one language.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Originals ...	226	633	77	145	
2	Translations ...	2	85	...	...	
3	Republica- { Originals ...	15	214	36	20	
	tions. { Translations ...	3	56	...	...	
	Total ...	246	988	113	165	
1	Educational ...	40	321	46	44	
2	Non-Educational ...	206	667	67	121	
	Total ...	246	988	113	165	

Uni-linguals... ... 1,045
 Bi-linguals, &c. ... 154
 Periodicals (in numbers) ... 313

Total ... 1,512 for 1876.

MADRAS.

No. 315, dated Fort St. George, 16th August 1877.

From—HON'BLE D. F. CARMICHAEL, Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Dept.

WITH reference to Home Department Resolution No. 10-707, dated 26th April 1875, and your office letter No. 19-1150 of 13th June ultimo, I am directed to forward, for submission to the Government of India, the review and analysis of publications registered in this Presidency under Act XXV of 1867 during the year 1876.

No. 41, dated Madras, 11th August 1877.

From—V. KISTNAMA CHARIAH, Registrar of Books,

To—The Director of Public Instruction.

I HAVE the honor to submit the annual review and analysis of the publications registered in the Madras Presidency during 1876 under Act XXV of 1867, prepared in the form prescribed by the Government of India.

2. The total number of works registered during the year is 823, or 75 in excess of that for the previous year, as shown by a comparison of the figures distributed under the usual heads, thus—

					1875.	1876.
Books	...	...	...	...	288	375
Pamphlets	...	...	...	...	406	368
Periodicals	...	...	...	...	40	70
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	14	7
Total					748	823

From the above it appears that the increase has been in the most important item of *Books*, and that a considerable improvement has also taken place in the number of *Periodicals*, chiefly in the vernacular languages, indicative of a gradually growing desire for the spread of useful information and entertaining reading among the people. This improvement is also probably due in a measure to the steps taken during the year to call the attention of Native Printers and Publishers to the provisions of the Registration Act and to the arrangements for registering such publications like books and paying for the same when punctually delivered. The decrease observable on the other hand in the number of *Pamphlets* and *Miscellaneous* publications which are of an ephemeral character is of less import.

3. The second table in the annexed analysis shows that out of the whole number registered, 145 are *original* works and 26 are translations, while the rest, forming about 79 per cent. of the total, are simply *re-publications*. This last class, however, is not without its value and interest, as it brings into general use a mass of the standard literature of the country which had not such wide circulation before, and containing, as several of the reprints do, the thoughts of ages gone by and the genius of the native languages, they necessarily form the foundation of general culture.

4. A further classification of the registered works, according to the languages they are published in, shows that the European languages, including English, and German in one case, have 16 per cent. of the total, the vernacular languages generally spoken in this Presidency have 73 per cent., the classical languages of India 8 per cent., and the remaining 3 per cent. are in more than one language. If these percentages be compared with those of last year, it will be seen that the outturn in the vernacular languages is larger and that there is also a sudden and marked falling off in one of the classical languages, *viz.*, Arabic, in which as many as seventy-six religious books and tracts were published in 1875 mainly for the Mopla population on the Western Coast, the number of such publications for the year under report being but seven. Another noteworthy fact is that Persian re-appears in the list this year with eight works, this language being a favourite with the better class of Mahomedan readers in Madras. Among the vernaculars in which progress indicates the real literary activity of the native population, so far as it can be measured by the standard of mere numbers, the Tamil language stands ahead as usual, having 41 per cent. of the total number of works, but the most marked increase is

observable in Malayalam as it has sixty-three publications against twenty-five of the previous year, while the other languages show a smaller though a continuous advance.

5. The first table in the accompanying analysis divides the publications of the year under fifteen other heads according to their subject-matter; and I shall now proceed to notice more particularly but briefly some of the chief publications under each head beginning with

Biography.—The five publications given under this heading are all in the vernacular languages of the Presidency, *viz.*, one Tamil, three Telugu, and one Malayalam. The first is a new publication, being a short illustrated sketch of the life of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales with special reference to his royal tour through India, which is the most prominent event of the year under report. One of the Telugu publications is also a new work of general interest, being a biographical account of Queen Victoria, Empress of India, and of the Royal Family, written in an easy style; and both these publications are remarkable as another step at this class of writing so sadly wanted for female readers in this country. The other Telugu work is a poem containing an account of the life of Rangaraya, an old Zemindar of Pittapore, his administration and his successful military adventures during the time of the Mahomedan inroads, and the valor of his descendants. Allowing for all poetical fancies and overcolored statements, the work may perhaps be noticed as being a rare effort among a people so little accustomed to preserve and publish something like a readable record of their distinguished men.

Drama.—The two English works entered under this head are “Urjun Sing,” based on the adventures of a Prince of Rajasthan in the reign of Emperor Jehangir, and “Lord Likely.” These are the first performances of a Hindu graduate and may be regarded as attempts in a new and commendable direction, though they are not of a high order of merit. With two exceptions the others are vernacular compositions, old and new, adapted to the Hindu stage and based on the episodes of the Ramayana, Mahabhartia, and other Hindu legends. Some of the plays of recent date consist more of singing and recitation than acting, and all are popular in the various parts of the country. The exceptions above referred to are “Prabhodha Chandrodaya,” a classical drama, about two centuries old, in which knowledge and ignorance and the vices and virtues of men appear as the chief characters, and the whole intended to unfold and illustrate the Lessons of the Advaita School of Philosophy; and “Indra Sabha,” a kind of Hindustani drama with pictorial illustrations, comprising chiefly of Hindustani songs and amatory verses, brought on the stage lately in Madras by a Parsee Theatrical Company from Bombay in the course of a series of performances much admired by the Mahomedan residents of Madras.

Fiction.—Consists of a new novel entitled “Goury, an Indian Village Girl,” evidently from the pen of an intelligent native, in which pictures of Indian life and scenery are presented in a natural and interesting manner, and which has therefore the advantage of a theme that is by no means exhausted. One other series of Tamil and Telugu tales from Sanscrit dramas and from Lamb’s Tales of Shakespear and other readable stories, such, as the “Magic Flute,” a Half-serious Half-

comic tale on Truthfulness and the Reward of Truth, published by the School Book and Vernacular Literature Society, provide a new kind of light reading in the form of cheap tracts intended to benefit those not otherwise able to buy books, and are therefore worthy of notice as a work of modern growth. A Tamil version of the Arabian Nights Entertainments has also appeared in parts.

History.—Most of the works being school histories and text-books for examinations are chiefly reprints. The most notable of the new books in English is the "Tales about India," the production of a European lady, supplying true stories from Indian History, written in a simple style, and so as to interest and instruct little folks in this country.

Language.—The books under this head are almost all educational. The new works deserving of mention are a valuable Monograph on the Aindra or older school of Sanskrit Grammas, and its place in Sanskrit and subordinate literatures by Dr. A. C. Burnell; an inexpensive School Dictionary in English and Canarese with a key to the pronunciation of English words excellently got up at Mangalore; an introduction to a course of Translation Exercises in English and Malayalam by Mr. Garthwaite on an intelligent and systematic plan very much required for Elementary English schools; and a book of Persian and Hindustani Idioms directing attention to the defects in idiom which hamper especially the foreign student; a rudimentary Telugu Grammar newly brought out for the use of schools, and lastly, the first published edition of Beschis' Latin Treatise on the Grammar of the High Tamil and on Tamil Prosody and Rhetoric based on his well-known Tamil work called "Tonnul" now brought out by Dr. Burnell.

In *Law* I find no new work of any importance, excepting perhaps a hand-book by Mr. Michell on the practice and procedure appeals from India to the Privy Council comprehending the part which belongs to the jurisdiction of the Indian Courts and that which falls within the province of the tribunal in England and serving as a guide to the practitioner. The rest consist of digests and abstracts of cases and rulings and reprints of Acts and Manuals which are useful publications in their own way but require no special remark here. An improved edition of Mayne's Commentaries on the Penal Code is the most important of the reprints under this head.

Medicine.—The only useful books written on the European system in English and the vernaculars in this subject are the "Elements of Hygiene or Easy Lessons on the Laws of health" in English, and a Telugu translation of the same for the use of schools; "An Epitome of Practical Midwifery;" a useful little compilation on fevers of various types and suitable remedies for each, both European and Indian, by a Native Surgeon favorably known as the editor of other medical publications in the vernacular languages; and the reprint of an interesting pamphlet by Surgeon-General Balfour under the title of "Medical Hints to the People of India," containing brief notices of the lives of the eminent medical men of India, Asia, and other Continents who have preceded the present generation of Hindu and Mahomedan medical men and the students of modern medical schools established in British India. The other works on medicine are based on the old Hindu system.

Amongst *Miscellaneous* works deserving attention are "Seringapatam Past and Present," a monograph written by Colonel Malleison, C.S.I., in a pleasant and smart style and containing an outline of the sensational history of Seringapatam with a readable account of the details of the two sieges of the famous fortress; "At Home on Furlough" being the second series of letters containing interesting sketches of places and spots in England and other European countries and of modern English society, and concluding with some thoughts on Anglo-Indians and the career of Englishmen in India; a useful little book on Indian Cattle and Sheep, their breed, management and diseases; an excellent introduction to the General and Physical Geography of the World and a series of District Geographies in the vernacular languages; a few Manuals on Military matters and Telegraphy; a pamphlet, being a collection of several newspaper articles on "Currency Exchange and Bullion," considered with reference to the present depreciation of silver; a curious little Tamil work on "Dreams" and their meaning; and a book of extracts from Sanskrit work of classical reputation by Bharata on the Hindu art of Singing, Dancing, and Acting with proper expression of face and other modes of indicating by motions of the hands and eyes different sentiments and emotions all explained in Telugu. Under this comprehensive head are also included several numbers of periodicals, of which two are in English, three in Tamil, and three in Telugu. The first are essentially Educational Journals and four others are monthly magazines containing short papers of various degrees of merit on literary and scientific subjects and topics of general interest, besides wholesome tales, stories, and other light and entertaining matter, chiefly derived from European books and magazines. One of these, "Janavinodini," a Tamil Miscellany, has the additional attraction of a colored pictorial cover and first-class wood engravings. The remaining being religious in their aim devote but little space to literary and secular matter. These periodicals, considering their increased and still increasing circulation, seem to be steadily creating and developing a taste for reading, and furnishing the reading classes in the country with useful knowledge applicable to every day-life and a supply of recreative and healthy matter suited for families and schools besides forming the basis of a new kind of literature in the principal languages of this Presidency.

In *Poetry*, which is popular among the natives of all classes, a pretty large number of works, either original or reprints, is issued from the Native Press every year. Of the latter class are the reprints of Kalidasa's celebrated poems and plays and other vernacular poetry of a high standard of merit which have already been noticed in previous reports and quarterly catalogues, and are well known to the literary world; while the small didactic pieces, panegyrics, amatory verses, ballads and bazaar songs do not deserve special mention. The most noticeable of the new works is a Telugu poem composed by a Hindu schoolmaster entirely in iambics being a successful adaptation of Shakespear's Julius Cæsar.

Politics.—The absence of any publications purely political in kind is easily accounted for. Politics is a subject always of a stray character here, and the local Press absorbs the main discussions, if any, on topics of a political nature. Any further individual attempt therefore in the

form of a separate book or pamphlet depends entirely on accidental circumstances.

Philosophy, including *Mental* and *Moral Science*, is represented by three works—one of which in English contains thoughts of little merit; the next is a Catechism in Tamil framed according to the Advaita School of thinking, and the other is the Tarka Sangraha, a standard Text-book in Sanskrit on the Elements of the Indian Logic published in the Grandha character for the first time in Madras.

Religion.—Of the 386 works entered under this head, 185 are Hindu, 31 are Mahomedan, and 170 are Christian. The last comprise chiefly Missionary tracts in defence of Christianity and against the Hindu and Mahomedan religions, and translations of portions of the Old and New Testaments. The Mahomedan publications include Commentaries on the Koran and traditions of Mahomed, his grandsons and other martyrs and teachers of Islamism, devotional verses, prayers and rituals. The Hindu works, varying considerably in magnitude and merit, are chiefly devotional and legendary publications, and comprise also new editions of the Bhagavat Gita, or translations, adaptations and tracts intended to popularise among the co-religionists of the writers, the knowledge of the Gita and the Advaita philosophy of Sankara Charya, and other small works inculcating vedantic truths. The Hindu publication which may be prominently mentioned, it having attracted some attention during the year, is the “*Divya Prabandah*” issued in parts and now completed, being the sacred work of the Vaishnava sect in Tamil verse with full commentary already favorably known to literature on account of its excellent diction and pure and pious thoughts with an abundance of true spiritual experience throughout the volumes.

In *Mathematical Science* there are the usual books in Arithmetic, keys to other educational works and examination papers of the University with solutions.

Natural Science is represented by a small Catechism of Physical Science in English and another tiny tract in Tamil on the Law of Gravitation; a Sanskrit work on Physiological matters, an Astronomical treatise in Malayalam borrowed from Vararuchi on the mode of calculation in preparing Hindu Calendars and determining the places of planets and lunar mansions, and the like, and a Tamil version of a curious Astrological work borrowed from some European source on augury and divination.

Travels and Voyages.—One of the publications under this head entitled “*Pictures of England*” is a readable English translation of a Telugu description of what a Hindu lady of Madras is said to have seen and observed when she recently visited England. The other is a collection of papers by several European travellers who have visited the Hill ranges of Southern India in the course of their official tours or professional inquiry.

6. Again, a glance at the last table in the annexed analysis shows that a little over one-fifth of the total number of publications are *educational*, and the remaining four-fifths are *non-educational* works belonging to the class of *General Literature*, the bulk of which are in the vernacular languages; and such of them in the classical languages are fewer in number than in the previous year.

7. As anticipated in my last report, the number of books, in whose case copyrights have been registered, has increased from 57 to 81, and this decided improvement is the necessary result of a notice published in the principal languages of the Presidency about the middle of last year, making the public acquainted with the provisions of the Copyright Law and the advantages of having the proprietary right in books duly registered and the danger of neglecting to secure this right and other fraudulent practices.

8. Such is a simple statement of facts and the chief points of interest connected with the published literature of the year. A great deal of our vernacular literature might still be considered to run in the old groove, and there are no doubt shortcomings and scope for improvement. But the good effect of English education and contact with the West and the advanced ideas of modern science can be traced in the new and approved directions in which native literature is beginning to spread, and these may be regarded, to quote the words of the address delivered at the last Convocation of the Local University, "as indications of the dawn of that day of literary activity for which we have been so long looking."

Analysis of publications registered in the Madras Presidency under Act XXV of 1867 during the year 1876.

No.	SUBJECT.	Books published in English and other (European) languages.	Books published in the vernacular languages spoken in the Province.	Books published in Indian classical languages.	Books published in more than one language.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Biography ...	...	5	...	...	
2	Drama ...	2	15	...	...	
3	Fiction ...	1	26	...	...	
4	History ...	8	1	...	...	
5	Language ...	16	65	17	15	
6	Law ...	12	2	...	...	
7	Medicine ...	2	14	2	...	
8	Miscellaneous ...	36	76	...	4	
9	Poetry ...	2	78	13	3	
10	Politics ...	...	...	...	...	
11	Philosophy { including Mental and Moral Science	1	1	1	...	
12	Religion ...	46	303	33	4	
13	Science (Mathematical and Mechanical) ...	5	6	...	1	
14	Science (Natural and other)	1	3	1	...	
15	Travels and Voyages ...	2	...	...	...	
	Total ...	134	595	67	27	

Analysis of publications registered in the Madras Presidency under Act XXV of 1867 during the year 1876—continued.

No.	SUBJECT.	Books published in English and other (European) languages.	Books published in the vernacular languages spoken in the Province.	Books published in Indian classical languages.	Books published in more than one language.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Original works ...	32	89	15	9	
2	Translations ...	3	22	...	1	
3	Republi- { (a) Original ...	99	479	52	16	
	cations. { (b) Translation ...	...	5	...	1	
	Total ...	134	595	67	27	
1	Educational works ...	41	113	10	12	
2	Non-Educational works...	93	482	57	15	
	Total ...	134	595	67	27	

No. 3261, dated Madras, 14th August 1877.

Endorsed by Director of Public Instruction.

SUBMITTED to Government, with reference to G. O. No. 302 of the 8th instant.

ORDER THEREON, 16th August 1877, No. 314.

ORDERED that the review and analysis of publications registered in this Presidency under Act XXV of 1867 during the year 1876 be forwarded to the Government of India.

BOMBAY.

No. 512, dated Bombay Castle, 18th April 1877.

From—C. GONNE, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bombay,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Dept.

I AM directed to forward herewith, for submission to the Government of India, copy of a report on the literature of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1876, and of its accompaniment, prepared in accordance with the instructions contained in the Resolution of the Government of India, No. 4238 of 20th September 1870.

No. 110, dated Poona, 30th March 1877.

From—KRISHNA SHASTRI CHITLONKHAR, Reporter on the Native Press,

To—K. M. CHATFIELD, Esq., Director of Public Instruction.

I HAVE the honor to submit, in conformity with the instructions contained in the Government of India's Resolution No. 10-707, dated the 26th April 1875, a brief review and an analysis of the publications registered in the quarterly official catalogues of the year 1876.

2. The total number of works catalogued during the year under report is 831; that is, 96 more publications were registered in 1876 than in 1875. The 831 works may be first divided as follows:—

Books	...	...	...	...	...	...	592
Pamphlets	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Periodicals	...	...	...	...	...	...	191
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Total							831

3. These publications may, again, be divided, as Oriental and European works, the former comprising by far the greater number of the publications, namely, those written wholly or partly in the oriental languages, such as the vernaculars of India, and the sacred languages of the indigenous and naturalized foreign races. The latter class is represented by a comparatively few English and still fewer Portuguese works, and one publication in Latin. The result of this second classification is given below:—

Oriental books	...	...	...	...	...	...	716
European books	...	...	...	...	...	...	115
Total							831

4. The following abstract shows the total number of books registered in the different languages under the heads Original Works, Translations and Republications:—

DESCRIPTION OF BOOKS.	BOOKS PUBLISHED IN ENGLISH AND OTHER EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.			BOOKS PUBLISHED IN THE VERNACULAR LANGUAGES SPOKEN IN THE PRESIDENCY.										BOOKS PUBLISHED IN INDIAN CLASSICAL LANGUAGES.					BOOKS PUBLISHED IN MORE THAN ONE LANGUAGE.	TOTAL.
	English.	Portuguese.	Latin.	Martabli.	Gujarati.	Canarese.	Sindi.	Hindi.	Urdu.	Concanim.	Marwadi.	Afagani.	Baluchi-Panjabi.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Zend.	Hebrew.		
Original works ..	77	6	1	127	164	16	9	8	6	..	1	1	..	2	7	2	..	..	32	459
Translations ..	1	..	..	12	20	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	41
Republications ..	28	2	..	98	46	3	14	10	10	1	1	..	1	3	38	..	2	..	74	331
Total ..	106	8	1	237	230	20	23	20	17	1	2	1	1	5	46	2	2	..	109	831
Total ..	115			552									55					109	831	

5. The number of European publications given in the above abstract is 115; of these, 106 are in the English language. Among these latter there are several numbers of different journals of antiquarian, literary, and sectarian interests; some official reports; some volumes of reference, such as diaries, calendars, different calculators useful to the people of business; and a few works of literary character and of general interest. Among these last, the few following works may be more particularly mentioned.

6. Pandurang Hari, an old novel on the Indian life and a reprint produced in small parts, is an interesting production. It gives an insight into the life of the Natives and of the Anglo-Indians at the time when the British were struggling to establish their supremacy in this country. Besides the late Colonel Meadows Taylor, no English novelist has attempted to depict the scenes of an Indian life; and this rarity renders the re-appearance of the novel in question more acceptable. "The Principles of Rational Agriculture applied to India and its staple products, by Dr. Schrottky, is an able and useful treatise on one of the most important subjects. Improvement of agriculture is a subject in which both the Government and the ryots are equally and deeply interested. The author clearly points out the serious defects of the existing modes of tilling, and shows how they should be mended." "The past and the present of commercial India" is a small work in which "the author laments over the great deterioration which has occurred, during the last quarter of the century, in the commercial morality of the Anglo-Indian mercantile community, and traces its causes and suggests remedies for their removal." "Poverty of India," a paper read before the Bombay Branch of the East India Association by Mr. Dádábhái Nowroji, is a pamphlet written with much ability and full of important information. The pamphlet excited much discussion after its appearance in the Anglo-Indian Press. Its conclusions were questioned by some, and virulently attacked by a few, and admitted by others. The work given in the fourth catalogue at No. 101, though modestly entitled "Notes on the History and Antiquities of Chaul and Bassein," by Dr. Da Cunha, is an interesting and valuable book. It treats of the history and antiquities of the two rather small, but at one time very important, possessions in India of the once very powerful kingdom of Portugal. The book contains much matter, very interesting to the general reader, and especially to the students of the Indian history and antiquities. The work contains several fine photographs.

7. The eight Portuguese publications and one Latin work given in the abstract, are religious tracts, and do not call for any special notice.

8. I now beg to proceed to notice oriental works registered during the year under review. They appear in one or two or more languages. The Presidency has four great vernaculars, Maráthi, Gujaráti, Canarese, and Sindí. Hindustani is also used by a considerable portion of the population as its vernacular in its two forms, respectively called Hindi and Urdu. Books in these living languages are given collectively in the fourth column in the form appended to this report. The population also being composed of different races and professing different religions, there are several sacred and classical languages, such as Sanskrit, Magadhi,

Arabic, Persian, Zend, and Pehlavi. In all these dead languages books are issued more or less every year.

The works appearing in these old tongues are given in the fifth column of the same appendix at the end of this report.

9. The orders of the Government of India, referred to in para. 1st, require the publications catalogued during the year under report to be divided; firstly, as Originals, Translations and Reproductions; secondly, according to the object for which they are written, that is as educational and non-educational; thirdly, according to the languages in which they are written; and, lastly, according to their subject-matter, as Biographies, Dramas, Fictions, &c. This year there are altogether 716 oriental works: of these, 375, that is about 52 per cent., are original; 40, or about 5 per cent., translations; and 290, or about 43 per cent., reprints. Again, of this above total number 716, 144, or about 20 per cent., are educational publications, and the remaining 572, or about 80 per cent., non-educational. Again, classified according to the languages, the Maráthi, as is usual, bears the largest proportion, they amounting to 237, that is about 33 per cent. of the whole. Next to the Maráthi comes its rival, the Gujaráti, which counts 230, or about 32 per cent. of the total. Thus the two great vernaculars of the Presidency, the Maráthi and the Gujaráti, absorb between them the two-thirds of the total number of the oriental publications. The populations, speaking the remaining vernaculars, are very backward in education and literary activity, is a fact which comes prominently forward every year in these annual analyses, ever since they began to be officially submitted to Government. The publications written in the Canarese, the Sindi, &c., each amount to a little more than 2 per cent.; and, all taken together, they amount to only 12 per cent. The proportion which the publications of the year appearing in the classical languages bear to the grand total, is also very small, being about 7 per cent.; and of the number 55 given under this head, 46 are purely Sanskrit books. There are only 5 Persian and 2 Arabic publications, and these together with 17 Urdu publications, give us the measure of the literary activity of the Mahomedan population of this Presidency. The proportion borne by the publications appearing in more than one language is about 15 per cent. of the total number.

10. With these few remarks of a general character, I beg to review more particularly, but briefly, such publications in the collection as appear to deserve or call for a special remark, in the order of the headings in which they are divided according to their subject-matter.

11. *Biography*.—Only three works are registered under this head. They are all in the Maráthi language. Two of these are reprints of old bulky legendary accounts of the saints of Mahárástra; and the third, a small life of the Duke of Wellington, is compiled from English books.

12. *Drama*.—There are 12 publications registered under this head. Of these 6 are in Maráthi, 5 in Gujaráti, and 1 in Sanskrit. Two Maráthi and one Gujaráti work are adaptations from the plays of Shakespear. The Sanskrit drama is one of the classical and most beautiful plays of Bhawabhuti, ably and learnedly edited and annotated, with an old Sanskrit commentary, by Professor Bhandarkar of the Elphinstone College. The rest of the works do not call for a special remark.

13. *Fiction*.—This head has put under it 40 publications of very varying sizes and merits. Of these 17 are Maráthi, 14 Gujaráti, 4 Urdu, 2 Sindí, 1 Hindi, 1 Sanskrit, and 1 Persian. Several of these are reprints of old and popular stories which have undergone several editions; while others are too commonplace or too small to deserve any mention. In this collection the work “Wanaraj Cháwado,” given at No. 161 in the fourth quarterly catalogue, may be mentioned more particularly, as an agreeable production and an attempt to write a historical novel on Indian subjects.

14. *History*.—Of the 15 works put under this head, 8 are Gujaráti, 3 Maráthi, 3 Sindí, and 1 Hindustáni. Most of these are school-manuals, being the small histories either of the World, or of England, or India, or of some province of the last-named country. The only work which is not a school-book, is a fragment of the history of the late Franco-German War, prepared in Gujaráti and published in small parts.

15. *Language*.—This important head, which contains 72 publications of different sizes and merits, includes the progressive books of the school series in different vernaculars; books of paraphrase; small and big grammars; glossaries and regular dictionaries, &c.

16. *Law*.—The publications comprised under this head are useful, but call for no special remark. The only important work in the collection is a Maráthi translation of the Manu Sanhita, or the celebrated institutes of Manu, published in monthly parts.

17. *Medicine*.—There are only 8 volumes under this head. Out of these 4 are Sanskrit, 2 Maráthi, 1 Gujaráti, and 1 Urdu. Charak and Sushruta are the oldest and the most venerated Sanskrit treatises on medicine. The first is edited and the second translated into English by Dr. Anna Moreishwar Kunte, of the Grant Medical College. The work is published in small parts, and only three parts have been received during the year. The other works do not call for any special remarks.

18. *Miscellaneous*.—This is the most comprehensive head. It has registered under it 266 volumes, that is 37 per cent. of the whole number of the oriental publications. Several numbers of several monthly periodicals in different vernaculars; several essays, big and small, on a variety of subjects; works on astrology and on military exercises; forms of book-keeping; calculators of interest; collections of useful and curious receipts; legendary works in the glorifications of shrines and sacred waters, &c., are all put under this head. The following is a list of the periodicals received during the year under report:—

Maráthi.

1. Wiwidha Dnyán Vistár; or a monthly magazine of Maráthi literature; Bombay.
2. Dambha Hárak; or the exposé of hypocrisy; Bombay.
3. Nibandha Málá; or a series of essays; Poona.
4. Upayukta Nibandha Sangraha; or a collection of useful essays; Alibág.
5. Abalá Mitr; or a friend of women,—a monthly periodical for female readers; Alibág.
6. Satya Dipiká; or the Lamp of Truth; Poona.
7. The Berar School-paper; Akola.
8. Injiniyaring Wishayáwar; an engineering magazine; Poona.

Gujarāṭi.

1. Fursad, or the Leisure, a literary monthly; Bombay.
2. Milāwado or the Miscellany; a magazine; Bombay.
3. Dnyān Wardhaka; or the promoter of knowledge; Bombay.
4. Vidyā Mitra; or the friend of knowledge; Bombay.
5. Swadesh Watchchhal, or the patriot,—a monthly; Bombay.
6. A'rya Samudaya; or the rise of the A'ryas; Bombay.
7. A'rya Dharma Prakāsh; or the light of the religion of the A'ryas; Bombay.
8. Widyā Wilās; or the sport of knowledge; Surat.
9. Satyodaya; or the Dawn of Truth; Surat.
10. Bahājat-ul-Akhabār; or entertaining news, a bi-monthly periodical in Persian character; Bombay.

Canarese.

1. Shodhak, or the inquirer,—a literary magazine; Dharwar.

19. *Poetry*.—This head comprises the next largest number of works. They amount to 161, or more than 22 per cent. of the total number. They are in several languages, both vernacular and classical. The collection comprises some reprints of old Purāns in Sanskrit, in the glorification of several deities of the Hindu Pantheon; some reprints of the old and popular poems of the same description in the vernacular languages; a reprint of the old and famous Hafiz in Persian; and such other works of considerable interest to an oriental scholar. The recent visit of His Highness the Prince of Wales to this country gave rise to some effusions; and we have some short pieces by different writers in honour of that great and rare event. One of these poems, entitled "The Indian Journey of the Prince of Wales," is a Sanskrit poem by Raghunāthráw Withal, c.s.i., the Chief of Winchor, a first-class Sardár. Another poem on the same subject, written in Maráthi, has appeared from the pen of another Sardár, Ganpatraw Bapu Saheb of Kurundwád. Both of these poems are accompanied with their prose translations into English.

20. *Politics*.—There are only two works registered under this head. One of these is entitled "Shukra Niti," or a system of king-craft, attributed to the ancient sage Shukra, in Sanskrit, and deserves a special mention. "It is one of the very few indigenous works which attempt to treat the art of Government in a systematic manner. It lays down rules for various branches of Government. Many of these rules are very wise and uncommonly liberal." The book is given at No. 119 of the first quarterly catalogue.

21. *Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)*.—Twenty-three works are registered under this head. The collection consists of some editions of the celebrated Bhagawat Gítá, one of which is accompanied with a learned commentary in Sanskrit and a reprint of the Panchadashi; an old and authoritative treatise on the Vedant Philosophy by Vidyáranya, another name of Sáyana, the great and famous commentator of the Rig Veda. The original Sanskrit text is accompanied with a Hindi translation. The collection also contains a small treatise on logic, as it is understood by the Arabs and the Persians. The work is written in Arabic Sindi.

22. *Religion*.—This head contains a smaller number of publications this year than it did last year. They are not, however, less rich in

variety, either as regards languages they are written in, or as regards the subject-matter they treat of. They are in several languages, both vernacular and classical, and they treat of almost all the different creeds professed in this vast country, the population of which is composed of several nationalities. The collection contains several reprints of old and authoritative works on Brahmanism, Jainism, Mahomedanism, Christianity—both Protestant and Roman Catholic, Zoroástriánism and Deism in its Indian form. The following few works may be mentioned as deserving a special notice here. A work called “Wedártha Yatna,” or an attempt to explain the (Rig) Veda, has commenced to be published in monthly parts during the year under report. It contains a reprint of the original text in the Sanhitá and Pada forms, a Sanskrit paraphrase, an English and Maráthi translations of the hymns, and copious critical and explanatory notes. Though criticised in some quarters, the work is a very praiseworthy attempt, and deserves encouragement and sympathy from every well-wisher of this country. The works given at Nos. 8, 10, 13, 25, 26, 61, 80 and 84 of the catalogue of books for the fourth quarter, treat of the ceremonies which are regarded as the most sacred by every believer, and which it is a deadly sin in the eyes of an orthodox Hindu to reveal to any one who is not a twice-born. About twenty-five or thirty years ago the publication of such works would have brought a great social odium on any Bráhmaṇ or even Hindu printer; and, therefore, such a publication was an impossibility. But a rapid publication of such works and their sale, which the publication indicates, by respectable Bráhmaṇ printers mark a change in the feelings and views of the people, effected by the progress of education and of new ideas. Prakarna Ratnákar, or a compilation of works by different authors, part first, given at number 105 in the third quarterly catalogue, is also a volume which may be mentioned more particularly here. This ponderous volume consists of fourteen different works. Many of them are in Gujaráti, and some in Sanskrit. Those in verse are accompanied by a paraphrase or explanation in prose. Those in Sanskrit, whether in verse or prose, are accompanied by a Gujaráti translation or rather explanation. All these works treat of the Jain religion or Jain philosophy. There is also another compilation of the same nature and on the same subject called “Laghu Prakarna Sangraha, or a collection of short treatises.” The treatises are written in the Mágadhi language. The collection contains also a big translation of the Koran in Urdu.

23. *Science (Mathematical and Mechanical) and (Science, Natural and others).*—Under the first head there are 22 publications, and under the second there are 28. They are all small school manuals calling for no special mention.

24. *Travels and Voyages.*—Under this head there are only two works, one in Persian, and the other in Gujaráti. The former is an account of the recent travels of the Shah of Persia in Europe; and the latter gives an account of Shiapoosh Kaffurs gathered from several English books.

25. There are altogether 94 printing presses in the Presidency, as is gathered from the quarterly catalogues published during the year under notice. They are distributed as follows :—Bombay has 47 presses

and has printed 508 works; the Deccan has 20 presses and has printed 174 works; Guzerat has 16 presses and has printed 99 works; the Southern Maráthá Country has 6 presses and has printed 28 works; and Sind has 5 presses and has printed 22 works. Of the total number of publications 570 are printed, while the remaining 261 are lithographed.

26. I beg to conclude this brief analysis by observing that, as far as I have been able to notice, the general tone of the publications registered during the year was unobjectionable as regards morality and loyalty.

Analysis of publications registered in the Bombay Presidency under Act XXV of 1867 during the year 1876.

No.	SUBJECT.	Books published in English and other (European) languages.	Books published in the vernacular languages spoken in the Presidency.	Books published in Indian classical languages.	Books published in more than one language.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Biography ...	...	3	...	...	
2	Drama ...	...	11	...	1	
3	Fiction ...	12	38	2	...	
4	History ...	3	15	...	...	
5	Language... ..	2	47	4	21	
6	Law ...	5	5	1	9	
7	Medicine ...	1	4	1	3	
8	Miscellaneous ...	66	218	6	42	
9	Poetry ...	6	130	21	10	
10	Politics ...	...	...	...	2	
11	Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science) ...	1	10	5	8	
12	Religion ...	13	20	14	13	
13	Science (Mathematical and Mechanical) ...	...	22	...	...	
14	Science (Natural and others)... ..	5	28	...	...	
15	Travels and Voyages ...	1	1	1	...	
	Total ...	115	552	55	109	831
1	Original Works ...	84	332	11	32	
2	Translations ...	1	36	1	3	
3	Republi- { (a) Original ...	29	173	43	74	
	cations. { (b) Translations ...	1	11	...	...	
	Total ...	115	552	55	109	831
1	Educational works ...	7	118	2	24	
2	Non-Educational works ...	108	434	53	85	
	Total ...	115	552	55	109	831

N.-W. PROVINCES.

No. 257-I. 20 A, dated Camp Lucknow, 7th March 1877.

From—C. ROBERTSON, Esq., Secy. to the Govt. of the N.-W. P.,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

I AM directed to forward, for the information of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, copy of a report on the books and pamphlets registered in the North-Western Provinces under Act XXV of 1867 during the year 1876.

No. 1009 G., dated 15th February 1877.

No. 1009 G, dated Allahabad, 15th February 1877.

From—M. KEMPSON, Esq., Director of Public Instruction, N.-W. P.,

To—The Secretary to the Government of the N.-W. Provinces.

I HAVE the honor to submit a report with tabular statement in the form prescribed of the books and pamphlets registered under Act XXV of 1867 during the year 1876. The form of catalogue recommended in para. 5 of my last report, and approved by G. O. No. 1244A, dated 25th July, has not yet been adopted.

2. Distributed by languages, the figures are as follow for 1875 and 1876 :—

LANGUAGE.	1875.	1876.	REMARKS.
English ...	13	18	Of the 226 vernacular works, 109 are Urdu, and 117 Hindi, including in the latter one Bengali and two Sonthali tracts. The proportion of vernacular works to the whole is nearly 59 per cent., much about the usual average.
Vernacular ...	216	226	
Oriental classic ...	83	106	
Polyglot ...	46	37	
Total ...	358	387	

The proportion of oriental classical publications, which was noticed as high last year, is higher this, and there are more original works under this head than before, though there are none of value or importance.

From the marginal table it may be seen that the proportion of original works is 7 per cent. larger than it was in 1875; but it is not always easy to decide on the question of originality from a mere inspection of the books. If a work is printed for the first time at a press, the publisher returns it as a first edition; and the preface, if there is any, often

fails to supply definite information on the point.

3. Only four works of literary value in the European sense have been published, or partly published, during the year. The first is the Revd. S. H. Kellogg's Grammar of Hindi (400 pp. 8vo.), excellently

printed by the American Presbyterian Mission Press, Allahabad. It is impossible to speak too highly of the exact scholarship displayed in this work, which besides being a grammar of the literary form of Hindi deals with its dialectic and colloquial peculiarities. In point of practical usefulness, it is, therefore, far ahead of preceding efforts. The Eastern as well as the Western literary style may now be more conveniently studied than before; and in the matter of patois and dialect new arrivals in the country may be envied for the facilities now first offered for obtaining a methodical comprehension of the talk of the villagers. A far more experienced reviewer of vernacular literature than myself (M. Garcia De Tassy) speaks as follows of this work :—Cette publication, qui est non sentiment, une grammaire, del' Hindi, de Tulcidas, mais de celui qui est parlé en Marwar, á Kamaun, en Aoudi, á Baghelkhund, á Bhajpur, etc. L'onvrage est tres érudit ; le sujet est traité á fond, les légères différences provinciales sont ramenées, avec bonheur, aux formes régulières, et leur unité est de moutree par la syntave. Ce travail magistral est complété par une prosodie Hindi, chose tres essentielle, car les textes origin aux Hindis sont généralement en vers ; et les vers y sont réglés par la quantilé des syllables, comme en Sanskrit, en grec et en Latin, et non simplement par le nombre des lettres, comme dans la prosodie Arabe, si ce n'est qu'ils sont rímies, á l'unitation des langues de l'orient Musalman."

The correctness of this last suggestion may be disputed, but there is no question of the need of understanding Hindi prosody for a full appreciation of the Ramayan.

The second is a republication in five parts of the Mahalhashya with commentary by two Pundits of the Benares Sanskrit College (No. 405).

The third is Mr. Fallon's New Hindustani-English Dictionary, of which the first three parts appear in the catalogue among Arabic, Persian and Urdu books (No. 292), and the fourth part among the Hindi books (No. 408). This latter part was issued in July, and since then two more issues, which ought to be in the catalogue, have been published, viz., the September and December parts, which carry the work into the second letter of the alphabet only, 272 pages. The author's scholarship and research are obvious and deserve public encouragement. As regards what is called the "folk-love" of the work, much of the *zenana* slang which is introduced is out of place. It is beneath notice. The French reviewer above quoted has seen the first four parts, but makes no comment. He observes that a Hindustani-French Dictionary is being brought out in Paris by one of his own pupils.

The fourth is Mr. Hewlett's Urdu translation of the Confessions of Augustine (No. 278) published at the Mirzapur Mission Press. The author has expended much care and skill upon this important contribution to Native Christian literature. I may notice here another illustration of patristic theology in an Urdu version of the "Epistle to Diognetus of uncertain authorship, one of the earliest pieces of uncanonical Christian writing we possess (No. 212 in the catalogue). The translator is the Revd. Tara Chand of Agra.

4. I proceed to notice in general terms a few of the remaining treatises in the order of subjects.

(1.) *Biography*.—Two of the three works registered are reprints of common works. The third in Urdu and Hindi is “a metrical account of the Landhaura claimant” (No. 349) by a Kayasth verse-maker. It is not worth reading.

(2.) *Drama*.—Three of the four registrations are Hindi and one Urdu, which last is more fiction than drama. They are mere tracts, except No. 336, Satya Haris Chandra, by the well-known resident of that name. His Hindi style is forcible and popular.

(3.) *Fiction*.—Under this head I can find nothing new. Qissa Sipahizada, etc. (Nos. 29-155), which is entered in the catalogue as “Miscellaneous” in one place, and as “Fiction” in the other, may be best assigned to fiction. In one sense it is poetry, but the sing-song rhythm in which the tales are given cannot be called poetical any more than their contents. There are four tales proper in the tract, followed by a few pointless strings of verses. As these tales are extremely popular reading of the Kazi of Jaunpur class, which I noticed last year, I will shortly sketch their substance. The Qissa Sipahizada is a tale of the adventures of a youth of mettle with the thugs. It is the longest and best of the collection and occupies half the book, and is quaintly and humorously illustrated by a native amateur. The aforesaid youth on a journey is eased of his riding bullock by two thugs, who lure him to their den on pretence of getting their father to price the animal, for which of course nothing is paid. The interest and humour of the story, which are considerable, centre in the Sipahizada’s thrice repeated raids for vengeance. On the first occasion, dressed as a woman, he is abandoned by his bearers in the jungle, and the thugs quarrelling over their capture, the father steps in as before, and settles the dispute by falling in love with the supposed lady. After a courtship, of which the description is sufficiently grotesque, he sends off his sons to call a sham Kazi for a sham wedding. This is the hero’s opportunity, and throwing off his disguise he leaves the old thug half dead with bruises, and carries off the plunder, which the latter had betrayed the secret of in a fit of fondness. In his second visit he re-appears almost immediately as a mendicant quack, and after healing the victim of his own maltreatment, and bamboozling him and his sons to his heart’s content, he administers a second cudgelling and carries off more spoil. At his third and last visit he leads away the bullock in triumph. One often hears traditional stories of thugs from natives, but rarely one in which they are so completely worsted.

The second tale, Qissa Mahmud Shah, is one of the usual oriental anecdotes of kings given to inspect their capitals at night in disguise; and the fourth Qissa Saudagar-bachha, is of the same kind. The third tale is very humorously bold. The following is an outline. Four friends, a carpenter, tailor, jeweller and devotee find themselves in a thievish locality and agree to watch through the night by turns. The carpenter, who watches first, by way of amusing himself and astonishing his comrades, carves a log of wood into a shapely female figure. The tailor for the same reasons makes clothes for her: and the jeweller in his turn provides bangles and ornaments. Last of all the devotee, not to be outdone, prays the gods to put life into her.

In the morning a quarrel arises for the possession of the woman,

when the Kotwal hearing the story claims her as his wife who had wandered from home. On the Kazi being referred to, he swears the woman belongs to *his* household, and orders her to be led away. At this point a voice is heard declaring that the case is one which should be transferred to the Tree of Justice, a mysterious resort in the neighbourhood for the decision of social disputes, and the tale ends with the Tree setting up its claim also on the ground of affinity, and absorbing the woman in the hollow of its trunk.

Books of impure tendency, liable to objection under the Code, are not registered by their publishers. Love tales and romances are. There are several specimens this year, but one or two have been wrongly described in the record. The Persian work, for instance, called *Hadayat-ul-Ashak*, is not "a love tale," as noted in the catalogue (No. 41), but an allegory, conceived in elegant and poetical language, which represents the subjugation of the passions by reason and understanding. It is a reprint of a work of reputation, which has become scarce, composed in the time of Akbar. No. 6 of the Hindi works of fiction is called "A love tale of Krishna," or "Messages in poetry from Krishna to his mistresses at Bindraban." On examination this turns out to be a poetical abstract of the earlier part of the Prem Sagar to the death of Kans. It is called *Sanek Lila* after the author's name, and shows little ability. I see in another part of the catalogue that an Urdu version of the whole of the Prem Sagar is registered. This, however, is not a novelty. No. 69, *Manohar Shatak*, is called "amorous poems." This is not a fair account. The chief part of the tract is devoted to ethics and rhetoric, and there are a few Holi songs at the end.

(4.) *History*.—The entries consist chiefly of small school books. Five of the registrations belong to one work, *viz.*, an edition of the Mahabharat with vernacular translation, which is being issued in parts at an Agra Press.

(5.) *Language*.—This heading is generally comparatively full. The works are chiefly grammars and dictionaries, and as usual the demands of indigenous education in Persian schools are the chief causes of the supply.

(6.) *Law*.—The English work under this head is an abstract of the regulations of the Gwalior Durbar, which embody the policy of Rao Raja Dinkar Rao, and is somewhat out of place as "law."

The chief vernacular treatises are: (1) an eight-rupee volume of 470 pages 8vo., being a version of the Law of Evidence by Sayyad Mahmud (No. 409), (2) a five-rupee volume of 394 pages 4to., called *Sarkalharhai Police* (No. 122), and (3) a work of the same size and price, which is a useful digest of Indian laws, Part III., very creditable to the compiler M. Chotan Lal (No. 257). Mr. Young, Superintendent of District Police, has published a useful Manual (3rd edition) of instructions to his subordinates for guidance in the ordinary criminal occurrences of which they have to take cognizance (No. 255). Works of this kind appear to be an excellent means not only of promoting the intelligence of the force, but of increasing the confidence of the native public in police administration. Other law books on the list are apparently intended to aid candidates in cramming for the lower grade of pleaderships.

(7.) *Medicine*.—There is nothing noteworthy except perhaps No. 380, a reprint of the *Amrit Sagar*, Hindi, large 8vo. of 452 pages at the low price of one Rupee. The work is a good deal current in Western India. I cannot, however, pass by the *Risala Qabariya* (No. 31) without correcting the mistake made in the catalogue of calling it a treatise on graves. In reality the book consists of two distinct treatises bound up together, of which the first is the *Kubariya*, and consists of a few pages only, and the second is the *Kanúncha*, a well-known Arabic treatise on fevers, and so forth, according to the Yunani treatment, with a commentary in Persian. The *Kabariya* is a curiosity in its way. It obtained its name from having been recovered from the tomb of Bukrat in the time of Al Mamim, who had the Greek turned into Arabic, and probably as the custom was, destroyed the original with a view of glorifying the wisdom of the Mahomedans. The tract contains a description of twenty-five cases of sickness, in which the physician was able to tell from the symptoms how many days the patient would survive.

(8.) *Miscellaneous*.—This comprehends small school books, and minor nondescript publications, in the vernacular, chiefly Bania Dharm (177) advice to shop-keepers, is a publication of the Christian Vernacular Education Society, and is a small tract in easy Hindi, intended to set the sinfulness of cheating before the Buniyas. The work is, perhaps, too obviously European to be effective.

(9.) (10.) (11.) *Poetry, Politics, and Philosophy* are represented by 36 books, of which 32 belong to poetry, vernacular and classical, all reprints.

The single work on politics is written in English. It is a reprint of a brochure by Rao Raja Dinkar Rao, published first in March 1862. Extreme Hindu toricism is the characteristic of the work. The novelties of the English Government in the matter of laws and taxation are condemned in detail, and the principle of administration recommended is conservation of "Hucks." Accordingly, "the real cause of the mutiny is said to be that the people were dissatisfied with the severity of some of the regulations which were against their custom and with the doubtful condition of their rights" (p. s.) We are also told for the same reason that "the people have forgotten the goodness of the British Government and the love which they once entertained for it." On the other hand "the fame of the Government from the abolition of tax on pilgrims has made an everlasting impression on the minds of the people, because such an act was not even done by Hindu princes."

(12.) *Religion*.—More than 60 per cent. of the religious publications are in the vernacular, and those which I have examined present no features of importance. The number of copies of the Koran printed during the year was 7,400, irrespectively of 18 separate publications of parts of the same. The best edition is, perhaps, a quarto volume at Rs. 3 published at Bareilly. An edition of 4,400 copies at 12 annas was brought out at Meerut, and 18th and 19th thousands of the Cawnpore edition appear in this year's catalogue at 13½ as. a copy. A Koran with interlinear literal Urdu version was also published at Meerut.

The Maharaja of Rewah figures this year as the author of several Sanskrit tracts, and of a Hindi version of the *Vishnu Sahasra nam*.

(13.) (14.) *Mathematical and Physical Science*.—The works entered under this head are used for educational purposes, and are chiefly reprints.

(15.) *Travels*.—The solitary work which has the honor of this title is a diary kept by a Private soldier of H. M.'s 22nd Foot from the time the regiment left Queenstown (March 1873) to its arrival at Ranikhet (1875). It is a small 12mo. book of 48 pages, and has no literary pretensions, but is simply and correctly written, and so far would make an excellent model for native students of English. In this respect it stands in edifying contrast with No. 315 on the list, which is a lecture by a Bengali in Benares on the influence of English education in Bengal as compared with the North-Western Provinces.

5. It may be useful to add a note here on the comparative activity of the chief centres of publication.

	No. of books.
Cawnpore	82
Benares	74
Meerut	62
Allahabad	58
Agra	44
	320

Leaving only 67 other works published at twelve other places.

The margin gives a list of places where more than 40 works were published during the year. The large business done by M. Nawal Kishore brings Cawnpore to the top of the list. (He has recently promised to present the Muir Central College with a copy of all the works he has brought out). Of the 58 works registered for Allahabad, only 27 came

from the Government Press.

Books registered under Act XXV of 1867 during 1876.

No.	SUBJECT.	Books published in English.	Books published in the vernacular.	Books published in Oriental (classical.)	Books published in more than one language.	TOTAL.
1	Biography	...	2	...	1	3
2	Drama	...	4	...	...	4
3	Fiction	...	21	3	...	24
4	History	2	4	...	5	11
5	Language	1	12	23	8	44
6	Law	1	8	1	1	11
7	Medicine	1	6	3	1	11
8	Miscellaneous	6	58	30	10	104
9	Poetry	...	22	9	1	32
10	Politics	1	...	...	...	1
11	Philosophy	...	2	1	...	3
12	Religion	1	72	33	...	115
13	Science, (Mathematics)	2	15	...	1	18
14	Ditto (Physical)	2	3	...	...	5
15	Travels	1	...	...	...	1
Total ...		18	229	103	37	387

Books registered under Act XXV of 1867 during 1876—contd.

No.	SUBJECT.	Books published in English.	Books published in the vernacular.	Books published in Oriental (classical.)	Books published in more than one language.	TOTAL.
	Original	14	111	45	18	188
	Translations	1	17	1	4	23
	Republications { Original	3	93	57	13	166
	Translations	...	8	...	2	10
	Total ...	18	229	103	37	387
	Educational	6	71	31	9	117
	Non-Educational	12	158	72	28	270
	Total ...	18	229	103	37	387

PUNJAB.

No. 462S, dated Simla, 29th August 1877.

From—LEPEL GRIFFIN, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Punjab,

To—The Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

WITH reference to your office letter No. 19-1152, dated 18th June last, requesting the early submission of the analysis of publications registered in the Punjab during the year 1876, I am desirous to forward the prescribed analysis, together with copy of the covering letter of the Director of Public Instruction in this Province, No. 1438, dated 6th instant.

Analysis of publications registered in the Punjab during the calendar year 1876 under Act XXV of 1867.

No.	SUBJECT.	Books published in English and other (European) languages.	Books published in vernacular languages spoken in the Province.	Books published in Indian classical languages.	Books published in more than one language.	Total.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Biography	...	1	...	...	1	
2	Drama	...	3	...	...	3	
3	Fiction	...	19	...	...	19	
4	History	...	8	...	...	8	
5	Language	...	54	48	5	107	
6	Law	16	93	1	...	110	
7	Medicine	...	24	...	...	24	
8	Miscellaneous	6	57	10	2	75	
9	Poetry	1	177	16	22	216	
10	Politics	...	...	...	...	...	
11	Philosophy (Mental and Moral)	1	5	...	...	6	
12	Religion	...	190	61	25	276	
13	Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	...	36	1	...	37	
14	Science (Natural and others)...	6	3	...	...	9	
15	Travels	...	1	...	...	1	
	Total ...	30	671	137	54	892	
	Original works	28	303	24	12	367	
	Translations	...	27	...	...	27	
	Republications { (a.) Original	2	292	113	42	449	
	{ (b.) Translations...	...	49	...	...	49	
	Total ...	30	671	137	54	892	
	Educational works	1	117	57	17	192	
	Non-Educational works	29	554	80	37	700	
	Total ...	30	671	137	54	892	

No. 1438, dated 6th August 1877.

From—MAJOR W. R. M. HOLROYD, Director of Public Instruction, Punjab,

To—The Officiating Secretary to the Government of Punjab.

I HAVE the honor to submit the analysis of books registered in the Punjab during the year 1876 under Act XXV of 1876.

2. The total number of works entered in the quarterly catalogues

Total number of books is 892, or 133 less than that registered during registered during the year. the previous year. The decrease is, it will be seen, chiefly in books comprised under the heads of Poetry and Language, amounting to 86 of the former, and 38 of the latter. The cause of this decrease it is not easy to trace, unless it be supposed that the number of books published in 1875 was greatly in excess of the demand, or that the unhealthiness which prevailed during a portion of 1876 had a material effect upon the publications of that year.

Classification of publications into books, pamphlets, periodicals, and miscellaneous.

3. The classification of the publications under the general heads of Books, Pamphlets, Periodicals and Miscellaneous is shown below :—

Books	...	...	...	...	356
Pamphlets	...	...	...	...	381
Periodicals	...	...	...	...	152
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	3
Total					892

4. Of the works registered, 3·21 per cent. are written in English,

Classification of books into English, vernacular, classical, and in more than one language.

75·22 per cent. in the vernacular languages spoken in the Province, 15·58 per cent. in oriental classical languages, and 5·82 per cent. in more than one language.

5. I shall now, as I did in the report for the last year, notice in the order of subjects the most important of the publications under each of these four heads.

6. The number of English books registered during the year is

English books.

30 against 39 of the previous year. The decrease is observed chiefly among educational books, of

which only one, *viz.*, "The Wisdom of Nations," containing select sentences, maxims and proverbs, has been registered during the year. Among non-educational books, the following are the most noteworthy :—

(1.) A digest of decisions in the Punjab Record from 1866 to 1875, by the late E. Reynolds, Esq., Barrister-at-law.

(2.) Notes on Customary Law as administered in the Punjab, by Messrs. Bulnois and Rattigan.

(3.) Archæology of Delhi, by Carr Stephen, Esq., Barrister-at-law.

The Telegraphic Journal, of which mention was made in last year's report, was closed during the year, six numbers only having been published.

7. The following statement shows the classification of the vernacular publications according to the subject and language :—

No.	SUBJECT.	Urdu.	Hindi.	Panjabi.	Pashtu.	Total.
1	Biography	1	...	...	...	1
2	Drama	3	...	...	...	3
3	Fiction	13	6	...	...	19
4	History	8	...	...	...	8
5	Language	42	12	...	...	54
6	Law	93	...	...	...	93
7	Medicine... ..	18	1	5	...	24
8	Miscellaneous	51	4	1	1	57
9	Poetry	46	58	71	2	177
10	Philosophy (Mental)	4	1	...	...	5
11	Religion	118	34	25	13	190
12	Science (Mathematical)	32	4	...	...	36
13	Science (Natural)	3	...	...	...	3
14	Travels	1	...	...	...	1
Total ...		433	120	102	16	671

8. *Biography*.—The only work to be noticed under this head is the *Gulshan-i-Naz*, by Munshi Durga Parshad, Head Examiner in the Educational Press, Lahore. It contains brief sketches of the lives of some of the most remarkable poetesses of India, and of other countries, who wrote in Persian.

9. *Drama*.—The works on this subject registered during the year comprise three editions of a play named *Indur Sabhu*, or the Court of Indra, the God of the Heavens. It was originally composed for the benefit of Wajid Ali Shah, ex-King of Oudh, who, it is believed, acted in one of the characters at the first performance, but it is now performed upon the stages of the Parsee theatrical companies all over India, and by other actors. The plot represents the story of a beautiful fairy, a constant attendant at the Court of Indra, whose heart she delighted with her music and dancing. She was once passing through the air when her attention was suddenly attracted by the sight of a very handsome youth, a prince of the Royal blood, sleeping on the top of his house. With this youth she falls in love at first sight and takes him with her, sleeping as he is, to her residence, where she keeps him a prisoner. The fairy attends the Court of Indra every day, leaving the prince at her palace to amuse himself as best he can. A fatal curiosity, however, is excited in his breast to see the Court of Indra, and one day as the fairy is about to start for that place, the prince takes hold of one of the legs of her aerial throne and is thus dragged to the heavens. There he is an unseen spectator of the singing and dancing of his mistress, but being perceived by a demon is brought before Raja

Indra, who is offended at the intrusion, and consigns him to a dungeon and turns out the fairy from his Court. She in her extreme sorrow at the separation from her sweetheart turns a Jogan or wandering mendicant, and in this disguise is reintroduced to the Court of Indra, where she so much delights the Raja by her music, that he restores to her the prince whom he had confined.

10. *History*.—The works on history, eight in number, are all written in Urdu, and six of them are educational. Those that deserve notice are the following :—

(1.) The *Tarikh-i-Ajmer*, or History of Ajmere, by Extra Assistant Pundit Radha Kishan, is a Settlement compilation, and contains a full and detailed account of the inhabitants, productions, trade and taxes of Ajmere.

(2.) The *Tarikh-i-Hind* is a translation of Lethbridge's History of India by the Translators of the Government Book Depôt, and is published by the Educational Department. It is, perhaps, the best Manual on Indian History extant in the Urdu language.

(3.) The *Tarikh-i-America* comprises the translation of the first two books of Robertson's History of America. This work has been published by the Delhi Literary Society, but the translation is very badly done and is inaccurate in many places.

11. *Language*.—This embraces Primers, Readers, Letter-writers and Elementary Treatises on Grammar and Composition. Among Readers the most noteworthy are the following :—

(1.) The *Sarub-i-Hayat*, a translation of "The Mirage of Life," by Pundit Bishamber Nath of Oudh.

(2.) The *Ganjina-i-Hikmat*, an Urdu version of the Fables of Æsop, reprinted from the *Wakil-i-Hind* newspaper at the request of the Revd. J. W. Baring.

Among Treatises on Grammar there is one on the "*Izafut*" by Abdul Hakim, first teacher of Persian, Oriental College, Lahore. It contains many errors, and is not much thought of by the oriental scholars of either Delhi or Lahore.

12. *Law*.—Of the 93 publications comprised under this head, no less than 73 are numbers of Law Journals, all published at Lahore, three of these were mentioned in last year's report. A fourth, which contains translations of Indian Law Reports, was started during the year, but does not enjoy much patronage, and will, I am afraid, be closed ere long.

Among the other books on this subject, the following may be noticed :—

(1.) *Makhzan-i-Qawanin*, a digest of Indian Laws, by Munshi Chuttan Lal.

(2.) Translation of Macpherson's Law of Mortgage.

(3.) A table showing the law of inheritance as it prevails among Musalmans.

13. *Medicine*.—The two medical journals mentioned in the report for 1875, *viz.*, the *Bahr-i-Hikmat*, edited by the Honorary Surgeon Dr. Rahim Khan, and the *Mirat-ul-Tibabat*, edited by Doctors Chetan Sháh and Sahib Ditta, continue to be published and appreciated by members of the medical professions. Six numbers of the former, and ten of the

latter, were registered during the year. Among the other books which are based on the system of the Greeks, none is of sufficient importance to require notice.

14. *Miscellaneous*.—Under this head, there are a few good books to be noticed. Munshi Zaka-ulla of the Muir College, Allahabad, has brought out a Manual on General Geography, and an adaptation in Urdu of Professor Geikie's Primer on Physical Geography. Both these works have been written by him for the use of students of the Anglo-Muhamadan College, Aligarh. The adaptation of the Primer on Physical Geography is especially well executed, but seems to involve a breach of copyright. Abdul Huq of the Commissioner's Office, Delhi, has compiled a book entitled "*Gurabat Nigar*," which contains descriptions of some of the most remarkable edifices, monuments, tanks, temples, and caves of India. The photographic illustrations attached to this book have been very badly executed, and the account given of the buildings other than those in and around Delhi, which the compiler had an opportunity of visiting personally, is meagre. The *Nusrat-ul-Nutaba* Press at Delhi has published a translation of Punch's letters to his son. The style of this book appears to be extremely good and interesting. Lala Nanuk Chund, a Banker of Delhi, has given to the world a treatise on hundis or bills of exchange. For writing this work the Lala was awarded a shawl by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. The *Najra-ul-Ansil* is a collection of Hindustani proverbs by Najm-ud-din, teacher of Persian in the Anglo-Sanskrit School, Delhi. The great defect in this book, which otherwise would have been a valuable addition to Urdu literature, is, that the explanations given of the proverbs, and of the occasions on which they may be used, are not always correct. In some cases, moreover, mere idiomatic sentences have been treated as proverbs. The *Wakil-i-Hindustan* Press at Amritsar has published in a collected form the essays contributed from time to time by Babu Kaushi Nath, teacher of an Anglo-Vernacular School in the district of Allahabad, to the vernacular papers of India, and the second edition of a treatise on Agriculture, translated and first published under the auspices of the Aligarh Scientific Society. The Christian Vernacular Education Society have also brought out some entertaining stories free from all sectarian views, and therefore fit to be placed in the hands of children of every creed and caste. The nature of the other entries under Miscellaneous is the same as described in last year's report.

15. *Poetry*.—Of the 177 publications under Poetry, 46 are written in Urdu, 58 in Hindi, 71 in Panjabi, and 2 in Pashtu. The number registered last year was 254. Among the originals, which are forty-four in number, may be mentioned (1) *Diwan-i-Farrukh*, or the poetical works of Munshi Kawal Kishan, a poet of Sikandurabad in the district of Bulandshahr, North-Western Provinces, and (2) *Masnawi-i-Khushaid-i-Yaqin*, a poem describing the secrets of mysticism. Among republications may be noticed the *Figban-i-Delhi*, or the "Lament of Delhi," a collection of poems describing the calamities which befel the inhabitants of Delhi during the mutiny of 1857, and the *Masnawi-i-Gulzar-i-Nasim*, a poetical version of the story of Gul-i-Bakewli by a Hindi poet of Lucknow, whose talents were of a very high order, and whose composition is generally admired by both Hindu and Muhammadan scholars.

16. *Philosophy (Mental and Moral)*.—This comprises five publications, of which two are original. The *Risala-i-ilm-i-Mantiq* by the Revd. S. G. Scott is deserving of notice. It has been translated by the Reverend gentleman from his English work on logic.

17. *Religion*.—The publications under this head may be thus classified :—

Christian	...	...	...	...	53
Muhammadan...	...	...	...	...	56
Hindu and others	...	...	...	...	81
Total					190

Of the Christian publications no less than 30 are tracts, and 10 comprise translations of portions of the Scriptures. The others consist of a commentary on St. Mathew, a treatise on the "Evidences of Christianity," "Translations of the Scripture Text-book," and the "Complete duty of man," a key to the Pentateuch, containing explanations of the types and symbols of the Old Testament, and a few controversial books, among which the two parts of "The sword and the shield of a Christian" by the Revd. W. Forman, are the most conspicuous.

The subject-matter of the Mussalman religious publications is of various character. There are among them commentaries on the Quran, treatises on the traditions of Muhammad, on the lives of Saints, on Muhammadan religious observances, on prayers, on Sufism, on the birth and death of Muhammad, and some controversial books directed chiefly against Christianity. Of the commentaries on the Quran, there are two in Urdu, and one in Panjabi. *Jami-ut-Tafasir*, by Maulawi Nawab Qutb-ud-din Khan of Delhi, is a very voluminous and comprehensive work, and is much admired by the Sunni Mussalmans all over India. *Umdat-ul-Bagan* is a commentary on the Quran by a Shia. Among works on the traditions, there is one which comprises a collection of such of them as confirm the religious belief of the Wahabis. Among controversial works, the following may be noticed :—

(1.) *Ijas-i-Isawi*, the Christian miracles, by Maulawi Rahmat-ulla. In this an attempt is made to prove that the texts of the Christian scriptures have been corrupted.

(2.) *Uqubat-uz-Zallim*, the punishment of those in darkness, is a reply to the Revd. Imad-ud-din's work entitled *Hidayat-ul-Musulimin*, or "Advice to Musalmans."

(3.) Maulawi Rahmat-ulla's refutation of the doctrine of Trinity.

Maulawi Ulfat Husain, of the Anglo-Arabic School, Delhi, has published a book in which he endeavours to persuade the Shias not to revile the Khalifs Abubakr, Usman and Umar, whom they do not consider to be the legitimate successors of Muhammad.

The Hindu publications not only include the works properly so-called, but also those issued by Sikhs and Brahmos. Of the 81 books under this head, 36 are numbers of journals, of which there are three. One of these is the organ of Brahmoism, and is conducted by Pandit Shive Narain of Lahore; the other is edited by Munshi Kanhyá Lal of

Ludhiana, the leader of pantheistic Hindus in Upper India; and the third, which is of a miscellaneous character, is published at Sialkot. Among the other books may be noticed the translations of Upinshads, or the argumentative and theological portions of the Vedas; the Gita, or the philosophy of the soul as inculcated by Khrishna to Arjum; and the Bhágwat, the most celebrated of the 18 Puráns of the Hindus. The Hindu controversial books are two in number, both by Pandit Sardhá Rám of Phillour, the champion of orthodoxy in the Punjab. One of these is a reply to a lecture delivered at Lahore by Babu Navin Chander Rae on the religion of the Hindus, in which the lecturer tried to show that idolatry is an institution not enjoined in the primitive Shasters, and that the trammels of caste were not observed in India in ancient times. In the other the author has attempted to prove that what Munshi Kunhya Lal passes off as Hindu Shasters are not really so, and that much of what he promulgates under that name is the creation of his own brain.

18. *Science (Mathematical)*.—This comprises 36 publications, of which nine are the productions of the Punjab Educational Department, and nine of Munshi Zaka-ulla. They consist chiefly of treatises on Arithmetic, Algebra, Euclid and Mensuration. Of the others, six contain Multiplication tables, six are the numbers of a Journal started during the year at Ludhiana, and conducted by two of the teachers of the High Vernacular School at that place, and the rest comprise keys to Manuals on Arithmetic and Algebra in use in schools in the Province.

19. *Science (Natural)*.—The work to be noticed under this head is *Ijaz-ul-Iláhiat*, which treats of the mode of calculating the Solar and Lunar eclipses. It has been translated from the works of Brewster and Farquharson.

20. *Travels*.—The travels of Nawáb Muhammad Umar Ali Khan is the only work to be noticed here. It contains an account of the principal towns and cities of India visited by the Nawáb, who is the Chief of Basoda.

21. The following table shows the distribution of classical books :—

No.	SUBJECT.	Arabic.	Sanskrit.	Persian.	Total.
1	Language ...	11	1	36	48
2	Law ...	1	...	...	1
3	Miscellaneous ...	...	6	4	10
4	Poetry ...	1	...	15	16
5	Religion ...	36	13	12	61
6	Science (Mathematical)...	1	...	...	1
	Total ...	50	20	67	137

22. *Language*.—As in the vernaculars so in the classical languages, the publications under this head consist of Alphabets, Readers, Grammars, Letter-writers and Dictionaries. The Arabic books on language are all Alphabets and Readers, of which three have been published in the Punjab for the first time. They are the productions of Maulawie Ubaid-ulla of the Dacca Oriental College, and are in much use in schools in the Lower Provinces. The only Sanskrit work is Saraswut, an Elementary Grammar of Sanskrit by Aunbhuti. Of the Persian works, nearly half are the publications of the Educational Department, and have all been noticed in previous reports.

23. *Law*.—The work on law published during the year is “Makhtsar-Wiqaya,” which has been mentioned in several previous reports.

24. *Miscellaneous*.—The six Sanskrit works under this head are all on Astrology. Among Persian books may be noticed a treatise on Gromancy, alleged by the publisher to be the production of the celebrated Eastern Philosopher and Physician Avicenna.

25. *Poetry*.—The two original works deserving of notice are—(1) the *Ram Aljad*, in which each letter of the alphabet is introduced to the reader as a witness to the godhead of Rama, and (2) *Iyafar-nama-i-Ranjit Singh*, or the exploits of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, by Rae Kanhya Lal, Bahadur, Executive Engineer, Lahore. The author of the latter work, as is usual with him, devotes the first few chapters to the praises of God of the universe, of Rama and Krishna, the incarnations of Vishna, of Muhammad the Prophet of Arabia, of Jesus Christ, of Guru Nanak, the founder of the Sikh religion, and Victoria Empress of India. The panegyrics are followed by chapters on the lives of Sikh *Gurus*, or spiritual preceptors, the achievements of Ranjit Singh, the intrigues which took place in the Punjab after his death, and the final annexation of that Province to the British Indian Empire.

Among reprints the most important is the *Matli-ul-Anwar*, written by Amir Jehusran, in imitation of the *Makhzan-ul-Asrar* of Nizami of Persia. It contains stories in verse illustrating the exercise of different human virtues.

26. *Religion*.—As might be expected the Arabic and Persian publications under this head are all Mussalman, and the Sanskrit all Hindu. The Arabic works consist of several editions of the Quran, of the chapters of the Quran printed separately, a commentary on that sacred book, the traditions of Muhammad, a treatise on *Usul*, or the fundamental principles on which the Muhammadan law is founded, and several smaller works on prayers, amulets, charms and religious laws, &c., of the Mussulmans. In Persian the books deserving of mention are “*A guide to the preacher*,” comprising sermons and maxims, stories about prophets and wise men of old, a commentary on the traditions, an account of those who collected the traditions, and a treatise on Sufism. In Sanskrit the only work of note is the *Ratnakar Seta* by Pandit Basheshar Nath of Delhi, in which the learned author has tried to prove by extracts from the Shastars that crossing the sea is not prohibited to the Hindus.

27. *Science (Mathematical)*.—The only work on science in a classical language is a key to a treatise on Arithmetic. It is of no particular value.

28. None of the books written in more than one language are of sufficient importance to deserve notice, the majority of them have been mentioned in previous reports. They may be distributed as follows :—

Books in more than one language.

Language	...	...	...	...	...	5
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	2
Poetry	...	...	...	...	...	22
Religion	...	...	...	...	...	25
						—
					Total	... 54
						—

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

No. 2051-96, dated Nagpur, 25th May 1877.

From—A. H. L. FRASER, Esq., Offg. Asstt. Secy. to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

WITH reference to your letter No. 952, dated 3rd instant, I am directed to submit an analysis of the publications issued in these Provinces and registered under Act XXV of 1867 during the year 1876, in the form prescribed in the Home Department Resolution No. 10-707—718, dated 26th April 1875.

Analysis of publications registered in the Central Provinces under Act XXV of 1867 in the year 1876.

No.	SUBJECT.	Books published in English and other (European) languages.	Books published in the vernacular languages spoken in the Central Provinces.	Books published in Indian classical languages.	Books published in more than one language.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Biography	...	...	...	...	* This pamphlet is written by the Revd. G. T. Carruthers, M. A., Chaplain of Nagpur. It is an attempt to prove that the earth and planets are supported by vapour, and that they rotate on their axis and move in their orbits from the constant impact of particles of vapour. The force of gravity is thus held to be due to the immensely preponderating impacts of vapour on a body from
2	Drama	...	...	...	...	
3	Fiction	...	...	...	...	
4	History	...	...	...	...	
5	Language	...	...	...	...	
6	Law	...	...	...	...	
7	Medicine	...	...	...	...	
8	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	
9	Poetry	...	...	...	...	
10	Politics	...	...	...	...	
11	Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	...	...	...	...	
12	Religion	...	...	...	...	
13	Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	...	...	...	...	
14	Science (Natural and other)	...	...	...	...	
15	Travels and Voyages	...	...	...	...	
	Total	1	...	...	...	

*Analysis of publications registered in the Central Provinces under Act
XXV of 1867 in the year 1876—contd.*

No.	SUBJECT.	Books published in English and other (European) languages.	Books published in the vernacular languages spoken in the Central Provinces.	Books published in Indian classical languages.	Books published in more than one language.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Original works ...	1	...	...	...	above to those it receives from below, shielded as the body is by the earth's mass. The pamphlet further states that "distances of the planets are "as the volumes of vapour which steam occupies at different temperatures, and concludes by saying that the law of attraction is true, and there is no further need to prove its truth, but it remains to be considered whether philosophers will not prefer the theory which I advance as to the cause of gravity, in preference to that which asserts that there is a power in matter to act at a distance without intervening agent."
2	Translations ...	...	...	...	...	
3	Republi- } (a) Original ... cations. } (b) Translations	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	1	...	...	...	
1	Educational works ...	...	...	...	...	
2	Non-Educational works ...	1	...	...	...	
	Total ...	1	...	...	...	

ODDH.

No. 573A, dated Camp Lucknow, 7th April 1877.

From—H. J. SPARKS, Esq., Officiating Secretary to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner for Oudh,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

I AM directed to submit the detailed analysis of books published in Oudh during the calendar year 1876, together with copy of a letter No. 4047, dated 24th March last, from the Director of Public Instruction, reporting on some of the more important publications.

No. 4047, dated Lucknow, 24th March 1877.

From—JOHN C. NESFIELD, Esq., Director of Public Instruction, Oudh,

To—The Officiating Secretary to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner for Oudh.

I HAVE the honor to submit, for the information of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner for Oudh, a report upon the books and pamphlets registered under Act XXV of 1867 in the Province of Oudh, of which quarterly catalogues have been already published in the *Oudh Government Gazette* for the year 1876. A tabular statement or analysis prepared in accordance with the last orders of the Government of India is also enclosed.

2. The following is the comparative statement of books published during the two last calendar years, the classification being given according to language :—

YEAR.	English.	Urdu.	Persian.	Arabic.	Hindi.	Sanskrit.	TOTAL.
1876	1	84	48	18	35	45	190
1877	3	134	69	18	16	5	243

3. The above statement has been prepared on the same principle as that submitted in last year's report : that is to say, a book which has gone through several editions during the year, but without undergoing any alteration in its contents, has been counted only once, and not according to the number of editions issued from the same press ; and many insignificant pamphlets have not been counted at all. Thus the figures shown in the above table represent a real, and not a nominal increase of 53 publications. Whether however the progress has been made in an useful direction must depend upon the nature of the books published. From the review given below it will be seen that the tendency of native literature is by no means towards useful and practical objects. Nor are there any signs that an improvement in this respect is impending.

4. The publications in Urdu have increased by 68, while those in Hindi have fallen off by 19. This confirms the opinion, which I have expressed on several previous occasions, that the Urdu language, in spite of the tendency of Moulvis to overload the vernacular with unnecessary Perso-Arabic terms, comes nearer to the language of the people than what is distinctively known as Hindi with its obsolete Sanskrit terminology.

5. Thirteen copyrights were registered during the past calendar year, and a sum of Rs. 26 was realized and paid into the Government Treasury. Insignificant as this total may appear it represents progress. In the year 1874 the number of copyrights registered was two, in 1875 it rose to 10, and in the year under report it has risen to 13. This shows that the advantages of registration are beginning to be more generally known by publishers and authors.

6. On a review of the various kinds of books or pamphlets published in 1876, it appears that the majority of them, as usual, relate

either to Language, Poetry or Religion ; and that there is a total absence of publications on Politics and Natural Science. Few or no attempts have been made to bring out works requiring originality and research in any departments of knowledge or literature. There have been some attempts at original poetry, a few new letter-writers, and a few brief tracts on miscellaneous subjects. In religion the only new works have been either translations into the vernacular from the old classical authors, or commentaries on the latter. As Gibbon points out respecting the Latin literature of the second and third centuries A.D., an age of commentators marks the absence of national genius.

7. Of the new publications of the year, the most useful in my opinion have been those published by the Educational Department. The chief of these are—(1)—*Majmúa-i-Kaqlizát-i-Karrawái* (a collection of business papers printed in Shikast); (2) *Tubdat-ul-Qawáid*, Parts I. and II. (a new Urdu grammar arranged entirely according to the system of grammar used in Europe, but with the current technical terms preserved as far as possible); (3) *Mufid-us-Sibyan Nazm* (a collection of easy Urdu poetry by various different authors); (4) *Stapley's Translation Exercises*, Part II., in which the Urdu portion has been not merely revised, but re-written; (5) *Nuzbal-un-Názir*, a collection of articles on various subjects which have appeared from time to time in the Educational Gazette. In addition to the above there is one book intended for the general public (and for schools too, if it can be added to the curriculum), which is more useful than the general run of last year's publications, namely, a *History of Oudh* in the vernacular, compiled by *Munshi Rám Sahai*.

8. None of the three English books published during the year are important. One is an *Episode of the rebellion* and mutiny by Mr. George Yeoward. Another is a *Missionary List and Directory* by Revd. B. H. Badley. The third is merely an *Arithmetical Table*.

9. The remaining books are all in some vernacular or classical language ; and respecting the more important of these, I beg to offer the following remarks under each of the marginal headings used in the enclosed analysis.

10. *Biography*.—The chief works under the head of Biography are (1) *Anwar-ul-Arifin*, a biography of the Mahomedan Law Doctors; (2) *Wakaya-i-Raja Kunwara*, a biography of Kunwar Jagal Singh, a Hindu Rájá; (3) *Majalis-ul-Ushshaq*, lives of Mahomedan Saints; (4) *Shawahid-un-Nabúwat*, the Life of the Prophet. All of these are old books republished.

11. *Drama*.—Of the three dramas published within the year, the two most important are *Indra Sabha* by *Madári Lál*, and *Indra Sabha* by *Amanat*. Both are merely republications. They are popular dramas, frequently acted in Lucknow and elsewhere. They are not dramas, however, in our sense of the term, but collections of songs put together in the form of a love story and intended to be sung by boys dressed like dancing girls.

12. *Fiction*.—No new works have appeared in the department of fiction. The most popular of the republications are *Fisana-i-Ajaib*, *Bágh-*

o-Bahar (the book frequently used by Europeans for learning the Urdu language), Mirat-i-Danish, and Sobail-i-Yawan. The three first named are in Urdu, the last in Persian.

13. *History*.—In the department of history two new works, besides several republications, have appeared, namely, Tārīkh-i-Jadwalia, professing to be a history of the world, put together in a tabular and chronological form; and Ahsanut-Tawarikh, a history of Oudh from ancient up to modern times. The latter has been compiled from histories already written in Persian, and so far as I can learn this is the first history of Oudh which has been published in the vernacular.

14. *Language*.—Under the heading of Language the chief works published in the year were four Persian Dictionaries; a Persian Grammar by Lahuri; and a treatise on rhetoric in Persian by Amir Khusrú. All of these are republications of old books. Two works on logic in the Arabic language deserve special mention, namely Sharh-i-Tahzib and Hashia-i-Bahr-ul-ulúm. These two books are considered to be of the highest authority on the subject of Arabic rhetoric, and are studied by all natives who aspire to be good Arabic scholars. They are, however, but little used by European scholars.

15. *Law*.—Under the heading of Law, the only books of note are Urdu translations of laws passed by the British Government, namely, Tazirát-i-Hind, translation of the Indian Penal Code; Mujmúa-i-Qawáin, translation of questions in English law; translation of Act No. IX of 1871 on the Limitation Act, and translation of Act No. XVII of 1876 for amending the general laws of Oudh.

16. *Medicine*.—The following books are the most noteworthy under the head of Medicine:—Tibb-i-Azizí, an Urdu translation of the standard work in Persian called Tibb-i-Akbar; Murrakkabal-i-Ihsaní, a collection of prescriptions, which have been found to be specifics for certain diseases; a republication in Arabic of the old work called Jawab-ul-Azkiá; and Hidait-ul-Atibba, a Persian commentary and criticism on Hasania, which is itself the Persian translation of the Arabic work last named. Among these books the only one which shows any attempt at originality (and this is but a feeble one) is Hidait-ul-Atibba. The veneration for established practices and traditions in the art and science of medicine leaves no scope for original research; and the Native Hakim is to this day more trusted by the majority of natives than the Hospital Assistant trained at a Government Medical School or College.

17. *Miscellaneous*.—The books coming under this head are merely almanacs, fortune-tellers' guides, methods of interpreting dreams, omens, &c.

18. *Poetry*.—Although poetry is by far the most popular kind of literature in Oudh, yet the year has not witnessed a single new poetical work of any importance whatever. To enumerate the chief poetical publications of the year under report would be simply to give a list of the most popular poems in Urdu and Persian; and this appears to be unnecessary. The only novelty to be recorded is the publication for the first time in the Persian character of Brijbilás, the Hindi poem describing the youthful days of Krishna. The book referred to is not a translation, but merely a transliteration from Nagri into a character more generally known.

19. *Philosophy*.—There is nothing to record under this head. A few books have appeared in the department of natural or moral philosophy, but all of them are merely republications, and none are of any value.

20. *Religion*.—Religion vies with Poetry and Language in the amount of attention which it receives in the field of literature. Sixty-one books were published in 1876 on this subject; but all are republications. Religious publications are following the same groove as heretofore. Most of the books are on the Mahomedan, and not the Hindu religion; and most of the former deal with that branch of the subject which may be termed religious jurisprudence.

21. *Natural Science*.—No books on this subject have appeared.

22. *Travels and Voyages*.—Only one book of travels appeared, and this was merely a republication of a record of the observations made by a pilgrim, named Haji Waris Ali, on his way to Mecca.

23. *Politics*.—No book on the subject of Politics has been written, nor has any old book been republished. So far as I know, native literature, either vernacular or classical, is entirely destitute of any kind of book on secular politics. Theoretical politics have not yet been emancipated from theology, and as such belong to the department of religion. There is, however, a large native press which professes to deal with current politics among other topics; and in this department of literature there is as much activity as in any other in Oudh.

24. *Mathematical and Mechanical Science*.—Nothing has appeared under this head except a few school books in Arithmetic in the Nagri or Persian character.

25. *Presses*.—The Nawal Kishor Press takes precedence of all others, as it has done in past years. Besides this there are no less than 28 Presses in the city of Lucknow and 2 in Sitapur. I know of no other Presses besides these. The Lamannai Press in Lucknow owned by Munshi Puran Chand brought out the History of Oudh referred to in paras. 7 and 13. The amount of printing work done by Nawal Kishor in the year 1876 may be estimated from the following statement:—

ABSTRACT STATEMENT OF BOOKS PRINTED IN THE YEAR 1876.

Books for beginners.

BOOKS PRINTED FOR THE FIRST TIME.				No. of copies.
Language.				
<i>Books for the Educational Department.</i>				
Books printed for the first time	...	...	...	17,500
Do. second time	...	...	...	87,000
Total				104,500

BOOKS PRINTED FOR THE PUBLIC.

<i>Books printed for the first time.</i>				
Urdu	...	...	...	20,545
Persian	...	...	...	10,810
Arabic	...	...	...	16,400
Nagri	...	...	...	26,350
Total				74,105

Books printed for the second time.

Language.	No. of copies.
Urdu	36,500
Persian	34,750
Arabic	8,450
Nagri	7,050
Total	86,750
GRAND TOTAL	265,355

About 700 men have been employed in the Press in the year 1876, all natives of Lucknow and other parts of Oudh. The proprietor deals with the Educational Department on very liberal terms.

Analysis of publications registered in the Province of Oudh under Act XXV of 1867 during 1876.

No.	SUBJECT.	Books published in English and other (European) languages.	Books published in the vernacular languages spoken in the Province.	Books published in Indian classical languages.	Books published in more than one language.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Biography	...	2	3	...	
	Drama	...	3	...	...	
	Fiction	...	8	2	...	
	History	2	6	...	...	
	Language	...	15	35	...	
	Law	...	9	...	...	
	Medicine	...	3	2	...	
	Miscellaneous	...	25	2	...	
	Poetry	...	38	10	...	
	Politics	...	...	...	...	
	Philosophy (including Mental & Moral Science)	...	4	6	...	
	Religion	...	36	25	...	
	Science (Natural and others)	...	...	...	...	
	Travels and Voyages	...	1	...	...	
	Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	1	5	...	...	
	Total	3	155	85	...	
	Original works	3	125	67	...	
	Translations	...	7	...	...	
	Repub- { (a.) Original	...	20	18	...	
	lications. { (b.) Translations	...	3	...	...	
	Total	3	155	85	...	
	Educational works	1	22	39	...	
	Non-Educational works	2	133	46	...	
	Total	3	155	85	...	

Classical languages should be held to include Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit and Zend.

MYSORE AND COORG.

No. 11724—G53, dated Bangalore, 17th February 1877.

From—MAJOR T. G. CLARKE, Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

I HAVE the honor, by direction of the Chief Commissioner, to submit a report and analysis of the publications registered in the Provinces of Mysore and Coorg during the year 1876, under the provisions of Act XXV of 1867, in accordance with the instructions contained in Home Department Resolution No. 10-707—716, dated 26th April 1875.

REPORT ON PUBLICATIONS REGISTERED IN MYSORE AND COORG DURING THE YEAR 1876.

1. The total number of works registered was 68, showing a great increase over that of the previous year. For the last four years the numbers have fluctuated as follows: 1873, 31; 1874, 56; 1875, 38; 1876, 68. The tendency, however, is evidently in the direction of increase. The works registered in 1876 consisted of 27 books and 41 pamphlets. The marginal table shows the number registered in each quarter.

Quarter.	Books.	Pamphlets.
I ...	6	2
II ...	8	16
III ...	3	3
IV ...	10	20
Total ...	27	41

2. An analysis, in the prescribed form, is attached to this report, from which it appears that one book only was published in English, that 55 were in the vernacular languages spoken in the country, three in Indian classical languages, and nine in more than one language. Of the works in the vernaculars, 40 were in Canarese, four in Telugu, two in Tamil, five in Hindustani, four in Urdu (which might be added to the former). The classical languages were represented by one work in Sanskrit, and two in Persian. Of the diglots, five works were Sanskrit and Canarese, one Sanskrit and Telugu, two Persian and Hindustani, one Persian and Urdu.

3. As regards subject-matter, the largest number fall under the heads of Fiction and Dramatic stories, 13 of the former and 12 of the latter. Next come 11 Religious and nine Philosophical works, followed by eight on Language, five Poetical, three Scientific, two of Travels, two Miscellaneous, and one each under Law, Medicine and Biography. There are no entries under History, Politics, or Mathematical and Mechanical Science. The following is a comparative statement of the publications under each head for four years past:—

YEAR.	Biography.	Drama.	Fiction.	History.	Language.	Law.	Medicine.	Miscellaneous.	Poetry.	Politics.	Philosophy.	Religion.	Mathematical Science.	Natural Science.	Travels, &c.	TOTAL.
1876 ...	1	12	13	...	8	1	1	2	5	...	9	11	...	3	...	68
1875 ...	...	7	4	...	2	3	...	2	3	...	1	12	...	2	...	38
1874 ...	1	7	5	1	5	3	...	1	3	...	4	15	1	2	...	56
1873 ...	1	...	3	...	5	3	1	...	7	...	1	9	...	1	...	31

4. *Biography*.—Here has been entered a Canarese History of Renuka, who was the mother of the hero Parasu Rama, and is an object of worship, especially at Chandragutti in Shimoga taluq, where she is said to have committed herself to the flames on her husband's funeral pyre. Its claim to be considered biography may of course be questioned, but it is difficult to classify many of the works registered under the heads given, and some would doubtless relegate the present publication to the head of Fiction.

5. *Drama*.—The dramatic works are all of the class called Yakshagána, described in previous years' reports. They are generally based on some episode of one of the great epic poems, and arranged for acting or recitation on the native stage.

6. *Fiction*.—The works under this head call for no particular remark; the character of Eastern tales is generally well known. Among others included in this year's publications are the romantic story of Chandrahása, the scene of whose adventures is popularly laid at Kubattur in Shimoga district. Also the amatory tales of a Swan, tales of the Goddess Parvati's adventures in the disguise of a fortune-teller, and the stories of Vikramaditya's greatness by the 32 images which adorned the steps of his throne, related to Bhoja Raya.

7. *Language*.—Chiefly Spelling and Reading books. Among the latter is one prepared in Telugu for the use of Hindu females. It consists of moral precepts and rules of conduct, and sets forth the advantages of female education. The concluding part seems better adapted for men, being remarks on the treatment of women, and warnings against immorality. One publication here entered is the excellent Persian-Urdu vocabulary entitled *Karim-ul-Loghat*.

8. *Law*.—Under this head figures the Stamp Act of 1869, the only English publication of the year.

9. *Medicine*.—Here appears the *Ayur Veda Sangraha*, compiled by the well-known local Pandit Siddhanta Subrahmanya Sastri. It is a work of some interest, being an attempt to combine the Hindu and European systems of medical treatment. The former is set forth in Sanskrit verses quoted from standard works with a commentary in Canarese, the latter gives an account in Canarese of the European pharmacopœia.

10. *Miscellaneous*.—The first work is a set of complimentary verse in Tamil in honour of the Zamindar of Velakurchi in the Salem district. The other is an Urdu work in *memoriam*, bearing the title of the *Morning Star*. It describes the inconsolable grief of one bereaved of a beloved mother and brother, and the hopes of a reunion in the kingdom of the blest.

11. *Poetry*.—The *Vrishabhendra Vijaya* is a metrical version of the Basava Purana by Shadakshara Deva, reckoned the prince of Canarese poets. The *Megha Sandesha* is the same as the *Megha Duta*, or cloud messenger, a celebrated Sanskrit poem by Kalidasa, well-known through the English version by Professor H. H. Wilson. It is of a highly amatory complexion, being a description of the mutual feelings of separated lovers. The song of *Barring the Doorway* has reference to a merry custom observed at weddings. It is a well-known superstitious belief in

the East, that the mention of a person's name, especially of any intimate relation, is unlucky; hence various cautious and remote ways adopted in Eastern society of inquiring after the health of a man's wife and family. On this scrupulous feeling is based the piece of fun alluded to, which consists of a number of the wedding guests blocking up the doorway through which the happy couple have to enter the house hand in hand from the courtyard where the ceremonies have been concluded, and refusing to let them pass unless the bridegroom will tell them the bride's name, &c.

12. *Philosophy*.—The works here entered are principally compilations of moral precepts and maxims, with two books treating respectively of Vedanta and Advaita doctrines.

13. *Religion*.—Besides works of the usual description is one issued by the Brahma Somaj, containing passages from the Vedas in support of their doctrines.

14. *Natural Science*.—Includes two works on astrology, and a school book of lessons on animals, in Canarese, with pictures.

15. *Travels*.—The two entries under this head are little works relating to the same subject. They consist of some indifferent verses in Telugu, describing His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore's visit to Bangalore and Bombay *en route* to the reception of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on his landing in India in 1875.

16. Regarding the distinction of original works from republications, the remarks in previous reports are referred to.

Analysis of publications registered in Mysore and Coorg under Act XXV of 1867 during the year 1876.

No.	SUBJECT.	Books published in English and other European languages.	Books published in the vernacular languages spoken in the Province.	Books published in Indian classical languages.	Books published in more than one language.	REMARKS.
1	Biography ...	...	1	...	...	
2	Drama ...	...	12	...	...	
3	Fiction ...	...	13	...	...	
4	History ...	...	...	...	...	
5	Language ...	...	5	1	2	
6	Law ...	1	...	...	...	
7	Medicine ...	...	...	...	1	
8	Miscellaneous ...	...	2	...	...	
9	Poetry ...	...	4	...	1	
10	Politics ...	...	...	...	...	
11	Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science) ...	...	7	...	2	
12	Religion ...	...	7	2	2	
13	Science (Mathematical and Mechanical) ...	...	...	...	...	
14	Science (Natural and other) ...	...	2	...	1	
15	Travels and Voyages ...	...	2	...	...	
Total ...		1	55	3	9	

Analysis of publications registered in Mysore and Coorg under Act XXV of 1867 during the year 1876.

No.	SUBJECT.	Books published in English and other (European) languages.	Books published in the vernacular languages spoken in the Province.	Books published in Indian classical languages.	Books published in more than one language.	REMARKS.
1	Original ...	...	41	1	3	
2	Translations ...	...	...	...	...	
3	Republi- { (a) Original cations. { (b) Translations	1 ...	13 ... 1	2	6	
	Total ...	1	55	3	9	
1	Educational works ...	...	6	1	2	
2	Non-Educational works...	1	49	2	7	
	Total ...	1	55	3	9	

BRITISH BURMA.

No. 651—17, dated Rangoon, 29th March 1877.

From—E. DARLINGTON, Esq., Offg. Junior Secy. to the Chief Commr.,
British Burma,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

I AM directed to submit, for the information of the Government of India, the analysis of publications registered during the year 1876 under Act XXV of 1867 in the Province of British Burma, in the form prescribed in Home Department Resolution No. 10-707, dated the 26th April 1875.

2. There were 52 original works and one translation published during the year, compared with 30 in the previous year; and of republications, 16 from the original texts and from translations to 20 in the previous year.

3. The original works published consisted, with one or two exceptions, of tracts and reports and other books on religious subjects published by the American Baptist Missionaries. There were, however, none of any importance.

4. The republications comprised religious works, dramas, and other miscellaneous works in the Burmese, Karen, Pwo and Sgau languages. The most important of the republications was the "Damathat," or "Laws of Menu."

Analysis of publications registered in the Province of British Burma under Act XXV of 1867 during the year 1876.

No.	SUBJECT.				Books published in English and other (European) languages.	Books published in the vernacular languages spoken in the Provinces.	Books published in Indian classical languages.	Books published in more than one language.	REMARKS.
1	2				3	4	5	6	7
1	Biography	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Drama	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	
3	Fiction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	History	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
5	Language	...	...	...	2	2	...	4	
6	Law	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	
7	Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	7	13	...	5	
9	Poetry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	Politics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11	Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	...	...	...	...	...	...	*1	*In Burmese and Pali.
12	Religions	...	...	...	3	23	...	...	
13	Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	
14	Science (Natural and other)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15	Travels and Voyages	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
	Total	...	...	...	16	42	...	11	
1	Original works	...	...	...	16	27	...	9	
2	Translations	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
3	Republications { (a) Original works	...	...	...	...	12	...	2	
	{ (b) Translations	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	
	Total	...	...	...	16	42	...	11	
1	Educational works	...	...	...	3	2	...	4	
2	Non-Educational works	...	...	...	13	40	...	7	
	Total	...	...	...	16	42	...	11	

ASSAM.

No. 79 G. R., dated Shillong, 16th February 1877.

From—S. O. B. RIDSDALE, Esq., Secy. to the Chief Commr. of Assam,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

WITH reference to Government of India Home Department Proceeding No. 10-707, dated Simla, the 26th April 1875, I am directed to forward herewith a tabular statement analysing the publications registered in the Province of Assam during the year 1876 under the provisions of Act XXV of 1867.

2. Only 37 works were registered in 1876 against 9 in 1875, showing an increase of 28 books.

3. Of the 37 books registered, 13 are educational, and 24 non-educational: further 21 are original works, 10 translations, and 6 republications.

4. The number of copies of educational works increased from 4,500 in 1875 to 11,600 in 1876, and of non-educational works from 2,800 to 16,150.

With one exception (*viz.*, a work on the peculiarity of the river-names of Assam, and some of the countries adjoining, which is in English), all the books published were either in Bengali or Assamese.

The books registered represent the following subjects:—

Biography, Drama, Fiction, History, Language, Poetry, Religion, Science, and Miscellaneous subjects.

There is nothing particular to say regarding any of the publications, which, as a rule, are of the nature of short pamphlets. Three of them contain more than 100 pages.

Analysis of publications registered in Assam under Act XXV of 1867 during the year 1876.

No.	SUBJECT.	Books published in English or other (European) languages.	Books published in the vernacular languages spoken in the Province.		Books published in Indian Classical languages.	Books published in more than one language.	REMARKS.
			1875.	1876.			
1	Biography	...	...	1			
2	Drama	...	1	1			
3	Fiction	...	...	9			
4	History	...	1	3			
5	Language	...	...	3			
6	Law	...	...	...			
7	Medicine	...	1	...			
8	Miscellaneous	1	3	6			
9	Poetry	...	...	1			
10	Politics	...	...	...			
11	Philosophy	...	...	...			
12	Religion	...	3	10			
13	Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	...	...	3			
14	Science (Natural and other)	...	...	...			
15	Travels and Voyages	...	...	...			
	Total	1	9	37			

HYDERABAD.

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

A tabular statement of analysis of the publication in question in the form appended to the Resolution under reference is herewith submitted.

Analysis of publications registered in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts under Act XXV of 1867 during the year 1876.

No.	SUBJECT.	Books published in English and other (European) languages.	Books published in the vernacular languages spoken in the Province.	Books published in Indian classical languages.	Books published in more than one language.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Biography ...	...	...	...	...	This book is a mythological account of the fourth incarnation of Vishnu who protected his devotee Prahlad from his demon-like father Hirania Kasib.
2	Drama ...	...	...	...	...	
3	Fiction ...	...	1	...	...	
4	History ...	...	...	...	...	
5	Language...	...	...	...	...	
6	Law ...	...	...	...	...	
7	Medicine ...	...	...	...	...	
8	Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	
9	Poetry ...	...	...	...	...	
10	Politics ...	...	...	...	...	
11	Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science) ...	...	...	...	...	
12	Religion ...	...	...	...	...	
13	Science (Mathematical and Mechanical) ...	...	...	...	...	
14	Science (Natural and other ...	...	...	...	...	
15	Travels and Voyages ...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	...	1	...	...	Ditto.
1	Original works ...	...	...	...	...	
2	Translations ...	...	1	...	...	
3	Republi- (a). Original cations. (b). Translations...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	...	1	...	...	
1	Educational works ...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
2	Non-Educational works ...	...	1	...	...	
	Total ...	...	1	...	...	



00110267

Digitized with financial assistance from



HT Parekh
FOUNDATION

An Initiative by



WITH YOU, RIGHT THROUGH

on 27 November, 2018

